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HIS WORKSHOP

—Z. D. Barni

"Where the poor gather their morning pudding."

(Photo by P. T. Seshadri).

Cleaners at work on the face (23 ft. across) of "Big Ben" at Westminster, probably the best known clock in the world.

The Mettur Dam, in Salem District, one of the greatest engineering works in India: At the left are shown the open gates through which million tons of water gush out every second, while at the right is the Power House which now supplies electricity to hundreds of towns and villages in South India. Inset is the dam itself, one mile in length and 189 ft. high blocking the Cavery River.

LEFT—In fighting oratorical pose here is pictured David Lloyd George, England's wartime Premier, as he slashed out at the Foreign policy of Premier Neville Chamberlain. Quoting a statesman of another day, Benjamin Disraeli, Mr. Lloyd George thundered, "Britain always was proud of two things, her Navy and her national prestige. Well, Britain still has her navy."

RIGHT—A chimpanzee in Sydney Zoo taking his usual exercise in riding a bicycle.

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Indian Hero Of International Brigade

MR. G. M. HUDDAR, WHO DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF IN THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR AND WAS LATELY RELEASED FROM GEN. FRANCO'S CUSTODY, WILL BE SOON RETURNING TO HIS MOTHERLAND

(CONTRIBUTED)

MR. G. M. HUDDAR, the news of whose exploits in the Civil War in Spain, has been already flashed to India, is a figure well-known in the literary and political circles in Nagpur. He was born at Mandla (C. P.) and has six brothers one of whom is Mr. A. N. Udhoji, M.L.A.

After completing his primary education at Khandwa Mr. Huddar entered the Neill City High School at Nagpur. His debut in the political life was early and characteristic. There was a tremendous upheaval in the student world by what is known as the Risley circular which prohibited students from attending political meetings. There was a strike in protest of the Circular, which however very soon fizzled out and the school authorities required all the strikers to assemble in the main hall and express regret before being admitted back.

The head of the institution after dilating upon the importance of obedience to the circular inquired. "Is there any students amongst you who still does not repent of his conduct?" Up rose Huddar yet hardly fourteen and declared in clear tones "Yes, I am convinced that what I did was right. I have nothing to regret for." He was the only one of the strikers on whom the axe of expulsion fell. He refused to kotow before what he considered to be wrong.

After the period of expulsion he joined the Hislop Collegiate school. Here also occurred an incident which showed his courage and leadership. In 1918, his class was disturbed by a scream followed by shouts. Anxious enquiries revealed that a woman had slipped her foot and had fallen into a well. Young Mr. Huddar, regardless of all the danger jumped down in the well, struggled with the drowning person and kept her floating for about 20 minutes till a rope was lowered down.

College Career

Matriculating in 1920 Mr. Huddar entered the portals of the Morris College, Nagpur. Here he found an atmosphere in which he could grow to the full stature of his personality. He distinguished himself as a fine all-round cricketer. He was a skipper of his college team for a couple of years and was chosen to play for the Hindus in the C. P. Quadrangular match, where the standard was set by players of all-India fame like, Major C. K. Nayudu and Mr. D. D. Driver. He was also an excellent hockey player and was awarded a medal for being the best hockey player of the season. In academic fields though he was not a success in the conventional sense, he made his mark as an original thinker.

He was an able debator and brought success to both the Morris College and the Law College in the inter-collegiate debates. In 1927 he represented with distinction the Nagpur University in a debate against the Oregan University of U.S.A., who were touring in India. After taking his B. A. degree he joined the Law College but did not appear for previous LL.B. examination. There ended his college career. He is not a lawyer as described by foreign cables.

Variegated Activities

He was a trusted associate of Dr. Hedgewar since the inception of the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangha. He furnished the ideological background of the organization and was the general secretary till 1930. The Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangha has now more than 270 branches and its enrolled strength is more than 50,000.

He was employed at this time in the St. Ursula Girls' High School. The hours of his employment and his association with the R.S.S. did not exhaust his boundless energy. He desired to make Nagpur a radiating centre of culture. He founded a Marathi literary magazine "Wageshwari," which soon took rank among the first rate magazines of Maharashtra. It survived for six years, a fairly long record of longevity for Marathi magazines and did not close before it had discovered new talent and placed Nagpur definitely on the literary map of Maharashtra as its eastern capital.

He attended the Surat Hindu Mahasabha in 1929 and by the inspiring speech expounding his views of nationalism drew the paternal pat of the President, Babu

Mr. G. M. Huddar.

Ramanand Chatterji, Editor of "Modern Review." While editor of "Wageshwari," he came to be involved in the Yerwaghat dacoity case and was sentenced to 7 years rigorous imprisonment which was reduced by the High Court to 5 years. His friends continued "Wageshwari" for some time, but soon came to the conclusion that a weekly paper would be much more convenient engine of propaganda than a monthly magazine.

Under his inspiration shortly after coming out of jail, he started "Savadhan" which was to create a new political philosophy. No less a person than Dr. Khare just before the Assembly election had to admit "Savadhan" organization as a political group of some force.

Very soon after his release Mr. Huddar decided to visit Europe with a view to study world condition first-hand and if possible to acquaint himself with modern methods of journalism. He contributed to "Savadhan" letters on foreign affairs, which are amongst the most illuminating of those contributed to the Indian press.

It was not long before he interested himself in the heroic struggle carried on by Spanish people against General Franco and his foreign hordes.

"John Smith" In Spain

Being a man who is news rather than one who gathers news, he enlisted in the International brigade under the name "John Smith." According to the Free Press correspondent, before he was captured he fought on the Ebro Front and at the time of his capture he was holding an important position in the International Brigade. Franco's Army confined him in a cell three storeys below the ground and for three days he and his fellow prisoners were without water and food. Six months in Franco's prison he suffered incredibly inhuman tortures.

At long last under the exchange terms he was released. His laconic cable sent to Nagpur on his release is stamped with his personality "Prodigal Returns Happy Awaits News." He has nothing in him of the poser or stiff upper-lip attitude of the pinchbeck heroes. He is intensely human. While he has shown himself capable of the most glorious acts of heroism, has unflinchingly stood the horrors of war and prison, he is easily moved by tenderest of emotions. He writes in a letter from London dated the 11th November:

"To-morrow a reception has been arranged for me in London and I understand that two more meetings are to be arranged at Oxford and Cambridge. I am as nervous as chicken, without any cause for it..... Spain gave me an opportunity to know Germans, Austrians, Americans, French, English, Czechs, Canadians, etc. It is possible now to think internationally and to create international centres for Indian propaganda.

"But this depends on what one does in India. Everything depends on our position in India primarily ..... Whatever I have seen and observed in Spain has its value to India.... I am not a believer in staying safe and reading lectures to those who are actually working in the field of action....My place is in India and I went to Spain not to learn to move about in Europe and America and deliver a few speeches on India which incidentally has lost all value...."

These lines are revealing and throw a flood of light on his personality. India is proud of her son who so distinguished himself in the fight for freedom of a brave nation. He is assured of a warm welcome from his countrymen.

TELEPATHY IS REAL!

—Says Upton Sinclair, Noted American Author

"THE TRUE SCIENTIST SETS NO LIMITS TO HUMAN POWERS"

TELEPATHY or mind-reading: that is to say, can one human mind communicate with another human mind, except by the sense channels ordinarily known and used—seeing, hearing, feeling, tasting and touching?

Can a thought or image in one mind be sent directly to another mind and there reproduced and recognised? If this can be done, 'how' is it done?

Is it some kind of vibration, going out from the brain, like radio broadcasting? Or is it some contact with a deeper level of mind, as bubbles on a stream have contact with the water of the stream?

And if this power exists, can it be developed and used? Is it something that manifests itself now and then, like a lightning flash, over which we have no control? Or can we make the energy and store it, and use it regularly, as we have learned to do with the lightning which Franklin brought from the clouds?

These are the questions; and the answers, as well as I can summarise them, are as follows: telepathy is real; it does happen, says Mr. Upton Sinclair, famous American author, writing in "Prediction" in reply to Robert Blatchford, who had declared in a previous issue of that journal his disbelief in Telepathy.

Distance Makes No Difference

Whatever may be the nature of the force, it has nothing to do with distance, for it works as well over forty miles as over thirty feet.

And, while it may be spontaneous and may depend upon a special endowment, it can be cultivated and used deliberately as any other object of study, in physics and chemistry. The one essential in this training is an art of mental concentration and auto-suggestion, which can be learned.

Much of the evidence of 'telepathy which I gave in my book 'Mental Radio' rests upon the good faith of my wife, Mary Craig Sinclair; so, before we go further, I ask your permission to introduce her.

She is a daughter of the far South; her father, a retired planter, bank president and judge, of Mississippi. The fates endowed his oldest child with the blessings of beauty, health, wealth and wisdom—and then spoiled it by adding a curse in the shape of a too tender heart. The griefs of other people overwhelm Craig like a suffocation. Strangers take one glance at her, and instantly decide that here is one who will 'understand.'

I have seen her go into a store to buy a piece of ribbon, and come out with tears in her eyes, because of a tragic story which some clerk was moved to pour out to her, all in a moment, without provocation. She has always said that she 'gets' the feelings of people, not by their words, but by intuition. But she never paid any attention to this gift; never associated it with psychic matters. She was always too busy, first, with eight younger brothers and sisters, and then with the practical affairs of an impractical author-husband.

Early in childhood things like this would happen: her mother would say to a little negro servant, 'Go and find Miss Mary Craig'; but before the boy could start, the child would know that her mother wanted her, and would be on the way. This might, of course, have been coincidence; if it stood alone, it would have no value. But the same thing happened with dreams. Craig dreamed there was a needle in her bed, and woke up and looked for it in vain; in the morning she told her mother, who slept in another room. The mother said: 'How strange! I dreamed the same thing, and I woke up and really found one!'

Of her young ladyhood, Craig tells this story, one of many: Driving with a girl friend, miles from home, she suddenly remarked: 'Let's go home, Mr. B. is there.' Now this was a place to which Mr. B. had never come; it was three hundred miles from his home. But Craig said: 'I have just had an impression of him, sitting on our front porch.'

Going home, they found him there! Another instance, of more recent date. Shortly after our coming to California, my wife all at once became greatly worried about Jack London; she insisted that he was in terrible mental distress. As it happened, George Sterling had told us much about Jack's troubles, but these were of old standing, and there was nothing to account for the sudden notion which my wife took up on a certain day. We had a lot of conversation about it; I offered to take her to the London ranch, but she said she would not attempt to meddle in the affairs of a married man, unless at his wife's request. I made the laughing suggestion that she go alone, in the guise of a gypsy fortune-teller—a role which in her young ladyhood she had played with social 'eclat.'

Two days later we read that Jack London was dead, and very soon came letters from George Sterling, telling us that he had taken his own life. This, again, might be coincidence; if it stood alone I would attach no importance to it.

When we were married, seventeen years ago, we spent some tibe in England, and there we met a woman physician, interested in mental healing, and full of ideas about psychic things. Both Craig and I were in need of healing, having been through a siege of trouble.

Craig was suffering with intense headaches, something hitherto unknown in her life, while I had an ancient problem of indigestion, caused by excess of brain-work and lack of body-work.

We began to experiment with healing by the 'laying on of hands'—without knowing anything about it, just groping in the dark. I found that I could cure Craig's headaches—and get them myself; while she found that she could take my indigestion, a trouble she had never known hitherto. Each of us was willing to take the other's pains, but neither was willing to 'give' them, so our experiments came to a halt!

My Wife's Inquiries

We forgot the whole subject for more than ten years. I was busy trying to reform America; while Craig was of the most intensely materialistic convictions. Her early experiences of evangelical religion had repelled her so violently that everything suggestive of spirituality was repugnant to her. Never was a woman more practical, more centred upon the here and now, the things which can be seen and touched.

Upton Sinclair

But shortly after the age of forty, her custom of carrying the troubles of all who were near her, culminated in a breakdown of health. A story of suffering needless to go into: suffice it that she had many ills to experiment upon, and mental control became suddenly a matter of life and death. In the course of the last five or six years Craig has acquired a fair-sized library of books on the mind, both orthodox, scientific and crank.

A Studious Search

She has sat up half the night studying, marking passages and making notes, seeking to reconcile various doctrines, to know what the mind really is, and how it works, and what can be done with it. Always it was a practical problem: things had to 'work.' If, now, she believes anything, rest assured that it is because she has tried it out in the crucibles of pain, and proved it in her daily regimen.

She was not content to see psychic phenomena produced by other persons. Even though authorities warned her that trances might be dangerous, and that 'rapport' with others might lead to dissociations of personality—even so, she had to find out for herself. A hundred times in the course of our telepathic experiments she has turned to me, saying: 'Can you think of any way this can be chance? What can I do to make it more sure?' When I said, after another demonstration: 'This settles it for me, I am going to write the story,' her reply was, 'Wait a while!' She wanted to do more experimenting; but I thought that enough was enough.

One interesting point I should observe: in any company where the subject of this article is brought up, invariably some person declares that he or she has had such experiences. One lady, highly educated, assured me that she and her husband had developed telepathy to a point where it served them on a lonely ranch in the place of telegraph and telephone. Only a few years ago I met at luncheon Dr. Bruno Walter, orchestra leader, who had come from Germany to conduct concerts in the Hollywood Bowl. Mr. Walter narrated to me the incident which follows:—

While conducting in some middle western city, he was a guest at a luncheon, and found himself becoming very ill. He explained matters to his host, who called a taxi-cab, but this cab did not arrive, and Mr. Walter, in great distress, took his hat and left the house, saying that he would look for a cab. Turning the corner of the street, he came upon his manager driving a car, and hailed him. 'A most fortunate accident!' exclaimed the sick man.

But the manager assured him that it was no accident; about half an hour previously the manager had been seized by an intense feeling that Mr. Walter was in trouble, and had been moved to get into his car and drive. He did not know where Mr. Walter had gone, but simply followed his impulse to drive in a certain direction.

Another incident, told me by Fremont Older, editor of the San Francisco "Call", and a veteran fighter in the cause of social justice. Older has seen many demonstrations of telepathy, and is completely convinced of its reality.

A friend of his, living on a ranch, employed a cook named Sam who had this gift, and agreed to give a demonstration for the Olders. Sam asked Older to get a book and wrap it in thick paper, and Sam would tell the name of the book and the author. Older went out to his car, but could find no book, only a folder of maps, which he wrapped in several thickness of paper.

Sam put the package to his head, and after a minute or two said, 'This is not a book; it is a map or something. Why don't you get me a regular book?' So Older went to his car again and found a book belonging to his wife, and wrapped it with care and tied it.

Sam put it to his head and began to spell letters, and finally stated as follows: 'Julia France and Her Times, by Gertrude Atherton, published by the Macmillan Company.' This was correct.

Dumbfounded

Sam added: 'I get another name. What has Ernest Hopkins got to do with this book?' Older and his wife were dumbfounded; for the name was that of a member of the newspaper staff who had been asked to review the book, but Mrs. Older had taken the copy from him because, at the last moment, she wanted something to read on her trip.

What did Benjamin Franklin have to go on when he brought the lightning down from the

(Contined On Page 43)

A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY:

The argument against the persecution of opinion does not depend upon what the excuse for persecution may be. The argument is that none of us know all the truth, that the discovery of new truth is promoted by free discussion and rendered very difficult by suppression, and that, in the long run, human welfare is increased by the discovery of truth and hindered by action based on error.

—BERTRAND RUSSELL.

PILLARS OF INDIAN JOURNALISM—V

A Great Editor And Master-Mind

Benjamin Guy Horniman: A Study In Character

By M. S. M. SHARMA

The inspiring figure of Benjamin Guy Horniman, debonair, dignified, commanding and collected, dominated the era of Indian journalism just preceding Gandhiji's non-co-operation movement. "The Bombay Chronicle" of which he was the editor in those days was truly the mirror of Indian politics, aspirations and ambitions, even as in the Gandhian era, it is truly the voice of the people in more senses than one despite its chequered career.

A Born Journalist

A true journalist, like a true and noble king, is born rather than made, says Sachchidananda Sinha. One does not realise the import and the significance of this seeming assertion until one comes across Horniman and learns from him the three R's of the noble profession.

Horniman's journalism is original and out of the beaten track. He never lives on past glory. Horniman's past record is no doubt very brilliant, such as has been attained by few. Yet, he is rarely found napping. He is not content with banking on his past achievements. Despite his age, he has managed to keep his brain intact and his curiosity untired.

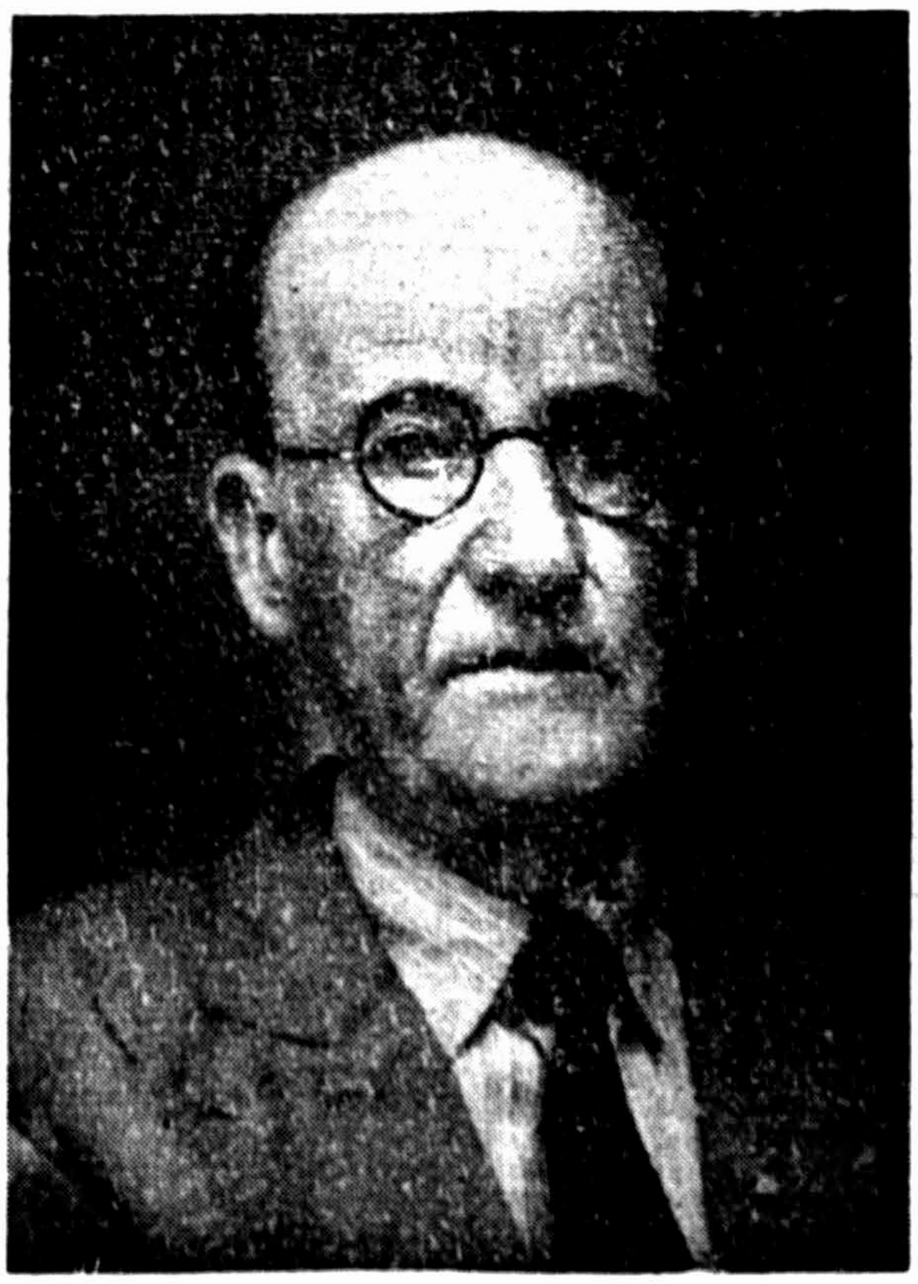
Horniman knows—none better—the humiliation of the profession of journalism, its never-ending tax upon one's mind and heart, its squalor, its fever, its unfortunately soul-destroying machinery for those who are not proof against its beastly cruelties. And yet, he has stuck to the profession with a pertinacity rarely excelled. Where others with his temperament have had to make way for younger men, he still retains the captaincy. Nor is it surprising by any means. Horniman possesses all the essential attributes of a professional journalist—"quick eyes, a sense of humour, some touch of quality in his use of words, and curiosity in his soul for the truth and pageant of our human drama."

The Street Of Adventure

When Horniman first entered this street of adventure is known to himself. He has not yet told anyone of his early struggles and trials. But we do know that he was an editor of eighteen, who resented the insolence of patronising politicians—a trait which he has consistently maintained through thick and thin. As editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" he helped to raise the status of the fourth estate. Before Horniman's debut into Bombay journalism in the days of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the newspaper reporter was not allowed to go any nearer our great men than their hall-porters. Perhaps, it was the journalist's own fault, perhaps it was the fault of his employer who paid him so miserably that inferiority complex often stole over him despite himself. To Horniman goes the credit of curing the profession of this social inferiority. R. K. Prabhu and G. S. Raghavan have often told me of the new lessons which Horniman instilled in his subs and assistants. The young journalist was told not to slink through the back-door but to make a frontal and bold attack. This new orientation of the journalist's mental make-up was more than responsible for his success as editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" before his deportation at the hands of an over-wrought and nervy Lord (then Sir George) Lloyd.

Radicalism Grows With His Age

It is unnecessary for one to agree with Horniman to marvel at his growing radicalism. Age does not appear to have moderated his outlook at all. If it has wrought any change in him, it has been invariably in the direction of radicalism. His uncompromising extremism is perhaps a trifle inconvenient at this stage of India's political evolution, nevertheless it is something to be wondered at. Poverty, they say, is the surest leveller of riotous imagination. If it is, it has failed so far at least as Horniman is concerned. You may call him as poor as a church mouse but it is an appellation which might offend the church mouse, for Horniman is proverbially poor. Poverty is almost the only jewel of the professional journalist devoted to his calling, but Horniman's poverty is of his own making. He is about the only non-ascetic of my acquaintance who has no value for money. You may put into his pocket a magnificent sum of money in the morning and you need not wonder if in the evening he is as poor as he was before you had made him 'lucky.' I have heard it said by one who knows Horniman that, on a particular occasion, Horniman got a windfall in the nature of five thousand rupees and that before the sun set on the western horizon Horniman managed to be penniless! He doesn't drink, he doesn't eat rich food. His fare is poorer than the forest ascetic's. How then does he manage to lose his money as quickly as he makes it? As soon as some silver jingles in his pocket, he takes special delight in distributing the cash to all those whom he considers to be in need. Strangely enough, Horniman is a man who makes his gifts with a kindly countenance. The only other person in Indian public life, who approached Horniman in this respect, was the late Mrs. Annie Besant who started every New Year's Day with a clean slate, having distributed all the available money on charities on New Year's Eve. Horniman is one better than Mrs. Besant. He starts, as it were, every day with a clean slate. A lean purse does not appear to cool his ardour any more than a rich purse makes him more lively. Truly enough, if a rich purse never lacks good friends a lean purse invariably wears your friends away. That has been Horniman's lot also to a certain extent. Friends may come and friends may go but Horniman manages not only to retain his radicalism but become more and more radical. This trait of his character is a puzzle and conundrum.



MR. B. G. HORNIMAN

Essentially A Fighter

By temperament and training Horniman is essentially a fighter. His contribution to Indian journalism is the lesson of fearlessness. He is not content with mere indications of a public scandal. He goes to the very root of it. His courage is marvellous to a degree. Once he is convinced of the justness of a cause, he never hesitates to lend it his powerful and persuasive pen. In this trait he resembles Charles Bradlaugh and Annie Besant in their hey days. His leading articles are not pontifical essays. They are meant to be leading articles—that is to say that they are meant to create public opinion. It may be that nowadays people do not depend on newspapers to help them form their own opinions but all the same Horniman's articles continue to be read with interest if not with sympathy. He does not steer what is known as the middle course. Either he is an enthusiastic advocate or an uncompromising opponent. One has to take note of this trait of his character to realise the import of his attitude in regard to the Nariman controversy and the Khare episode. He may back this party now and the other party to-morrow but the central idea is never lost. He wants to serve India according to his own light. Whatever one may say of him and his failings, he would be a bold man who would assert that Horniman would ever betray the national cause. If he goes for the Congress now and then, it is because the Congress does not go far enough for him.

A Keen Journalist

If anoyne thought that he could bank on Horniman's generosity for a safe career with him, he had better revise his notions lest he should be doomed to disappointment. Himself a hard worker, he is a hard taskmaster also. A reporter under Horniman can never afford to bank on his scoops of by-gone days. If he cares to retain his position he has to be constantly on the watch, bring in new stories of interest to the public. Horniman may help you to gather ideas, he may even put your language right but woe be to an over-confident journalist who imagines that Horniman's generosity will stand him in good stead at the newspaper office. It will not. Horniman may dole out to help you to fight poverty but he will not allow any but live wires to work under or with him. If he is a hard task master, his assistants do not complain. Syed Hossein, Syed Abdullah Brelvi, Pothan Joseph, R. K. Prabhu, Waman P. Kalsadi, G. S. Raghavan, P. T. Chandra—these are some of the brilliant products of what are known as Horniman trad-

(Continued On Page 52)

I GO WEST—XIII

Poverty And Prejudice

By D. F. KARAKA

This is the thirteenth instalment of Mr. D. F. Karaka's much-discussed and brilliantly written book: "I GO WEST," of which the previous twelve instalments appeared in our issues of September 18 and 25, October 2, 9, 16, 23, 30 and November 6, 13, 20 and 27 and December 4. The final instalment will appear in our issue of Sunday next.

YOU have seen in England a queue of unemployed men outside the Labour Exchange in the forlorn hope of a job. You have seen poor families broken up because of the rigidity of an inhuman Means Test. You have seen the conditions under which men live in the distressed areas of the North and your hearts have bled for the sufferings of these people. But the condition of the Indian masses at the best of times is more pitiable than that. They are half-naked, half-starved, half-dead—their bodies sweating in the heat of the tropical sun.

Often when travelling on long journeys I have looked out of the window of my compartment at the scenery that tears past me. Miles and miles of lowland sometimes mountains, sometimes fields with crops, sometimes just parched areas which have been burnt out for want of rain. They seem so empty uninhabited except for a few naked children with protruding abdomens, their heads shaved but for a tuft at the top. It makes me wonder where those three hundred and fifty million people are really to be found. Is the population of India a myth or do these millions really exist?

In our mad rush from one westernised town to another we hardly have time to look for the masses. These wide open spaces through which the train passes are speckled with a few black dots. From the fleeting glance you get of them, they seem to be mere phantoms like scarecrows that have been placed there to frighten away the birds. Their bodies are like dark shadows across the face of India. Nobody ever hears them speak, nor have they any message to convey. They seem resigned to their mode of living. To them life is just one long sigh after another. Yet they sigh for nothing. They want nothing because they do not know what to want. They have never seen the lights of the great cities, never ventured further than their plot of ground.

Somewhere there is another world, they know. Somewhere there are other people. But do they really exist, or is it just another superstition? As they look around them, they see barefooted men and women and children with protruding abdomens, unashamed of their nakedness, unconscious of their sex, their little bodies shining with sweat.

In the village there are little shops which sell grain and groceries, and others which sell clothes, and there is a village 'patel' whom they respect, and now and again a car passes by, and now another. Streamlined limousines mean nothing to them and they are afraid of the rattle of the engines. Sometimes too a white face appears in their midst. They know he is different. They know that he is superior to them and that they must bow to him when he passes. He is their little white God. They believe that the world really belongs to him who is white, though they have never ventured to ask the reason why. He comes from a different part of the world, they are told, by those amongst them who can read and write. He comes from far far away, but how far they cannot imagine. Their world is limited to the horizon beyond which they cannot see and the clouds which come and go and the sun which shines.

But is it like that all over the world? Do they know that in Europe nations are spending thousands of millions of pounds on rearmament and social services and health insurance and unemployment relief? Do they know that there is such a conception as a state, that there are democracies, dictatorships, monarchies and republics? Do they?

Can they ever imagine that somewhere there are clean, broad avenues? That little white girls walk up and down Piccadilly and that anyone can have them for a pound? And how much is a pound? How many bags of rice does that stand for? And is it worth the exchange? Can they ever visualise houses that the different from their cow-dung huts—that sky-scrapers exist and that you can go to the top of them in elevators? Do they realise that somewhere men wash in warm water which flows from bright shining taps into pale green baths, and that they step out on bathmats and wipe their bodies with Turkish towels? Do they know that there is music different from the singing of birds and the strange noises that come out of the pipes of the village band—from little bamboo sticks that have had holes pierced into them to produce notes that ring in their unwashed ears? Do they ever smell anything like the subtle perfumes of Guerlain and Molyneux when they sniff the incense that burns in their temples? Do they ever smell anything except the odour of their own bodies? I wonder. Their life is just full of barefooted men, who pass them on Mondays and again on Tuesdays and on every day of the week. Even time has ceased to have any meaning except that when the sun shines it is time for work and when the night approaches they rest their tired limbs on the ground, till the first rays of the sun wake them up in the morning.

The Dole

When I see people in England getting indignant about the dole benefit, and the "meagre" fifteen shillings which the State gives them, I think of these hundreds of thousands of Indian people who after working eight and ten hours a day earn that much in a month and are happy if they do. It has been said that you cannot make this comparison when the standard of living in these two countries is so very different. Maybe, but correspondingly the condition of poverty is much worse and it shows that somewhere there are people who have more cause to complain but never do anything more than sigh. We never realise what poverty means, and yet when I look upon these uncomplaining people who day in and day out do the same hours of sweated labour, I wonder whether they know what it means to be poor, for they have never been known to be anything else.

I remember years ago—not so long really, for I am twenty-six now—at Mahableshwar on the Western Ghauts, which is a sort of summer resort of the Upper Four Hundred, we had bought baskets and baskets of strawberries and several hives of bees which were to be rinsed out for fresh honey. My father pulled out a five-rupee note and gave it to the three villagers who had sold all this to us. Five rupees is roughly seven and six, and notes had been in existence for quite a number of years, but the villagers laughed and we wondered what the joke was about. They did not believe that it stood for money. Their motto was like that of the Americans, "In God we trust" and all others must pay cash. And by cash they meant silver for that was the only money they ever understood. They knew what silver could buy. They wore ornaments of silver. They knew it had value. To them it stood for so many bags of rice, food, clothing. No promissory notes even if they came from the Government of India or the Bank of England could mean the same. It struck me then that India must be a poor country that even the five-rupee note had not travelled so far.

Impressions

When I compare this with the presumption current in this country that every Indian is a Maharajan, or at least is well-to-do, I wonder what causes that impression. It is true that the moment you speak of an Indian, the picture that comes up before the mind of the man-on-the-Clapham-bus is that of the Aga Khan with his rich stud of horses, his Derby winners, his suite at the Ritz, his morning dress, his field-glasses, his princely titles. But is that the picture of the average Indian? Is that even representative of the Indian who comes to England and spends the greater part of his English days in the Students' Union in Gower Street? I often wonder why we give this rich impression. But when so much publicity is given in this country to the Aga Khan being weighed in gold by his followers and the money equivalent to that weight of gold donated to him as an offering and later given by him to charity, it does convey rather a picturesque impression of the India from which the story comes. Where could all that money come from if not from a rich India? We might just as well ask where do all those Rolls-Royces come from, which hang outside the Grosvenor and the Dorchester when some big "do" is going on inside? Perhaps I should not use the word "do" for such "refained" functions. The Rolls-Royces give no idea of the poverty of England, as the gold in the balance gives little idea of the poverty of my country.

The Aga Khan

The Derby of 1935, which the Aga Khan won with Bahram, was referred to as an "Indian" victory. It struck me then as rather odd that it should be called that way. We were three of us, living at that time in the same house in Gloucester Place, and like all others trying to spot the Derby winner if only to have a little celebration of our own. For days we had followed the gallops, the tips, the prices. We had looked up the form, the pedigree of every single candidate in the field. We had consulted the oracles and got conflicting answers. On the day before the race, at the famous Press lunch, the Aga Khan was reported to have said: "If wet—Hairan; if fine—Bahram." We watched the weather, studied the forecasts of the B. B. C. There seemed very little doubt about the weather, for the skies were grey and rain had fallen consistently for hours. "If wet—Hairan." So it had to be. Soon after lunch on Derby Day we waited breath-

Continued On Page 51

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1918

Industrial Alcohol From Farm Produce

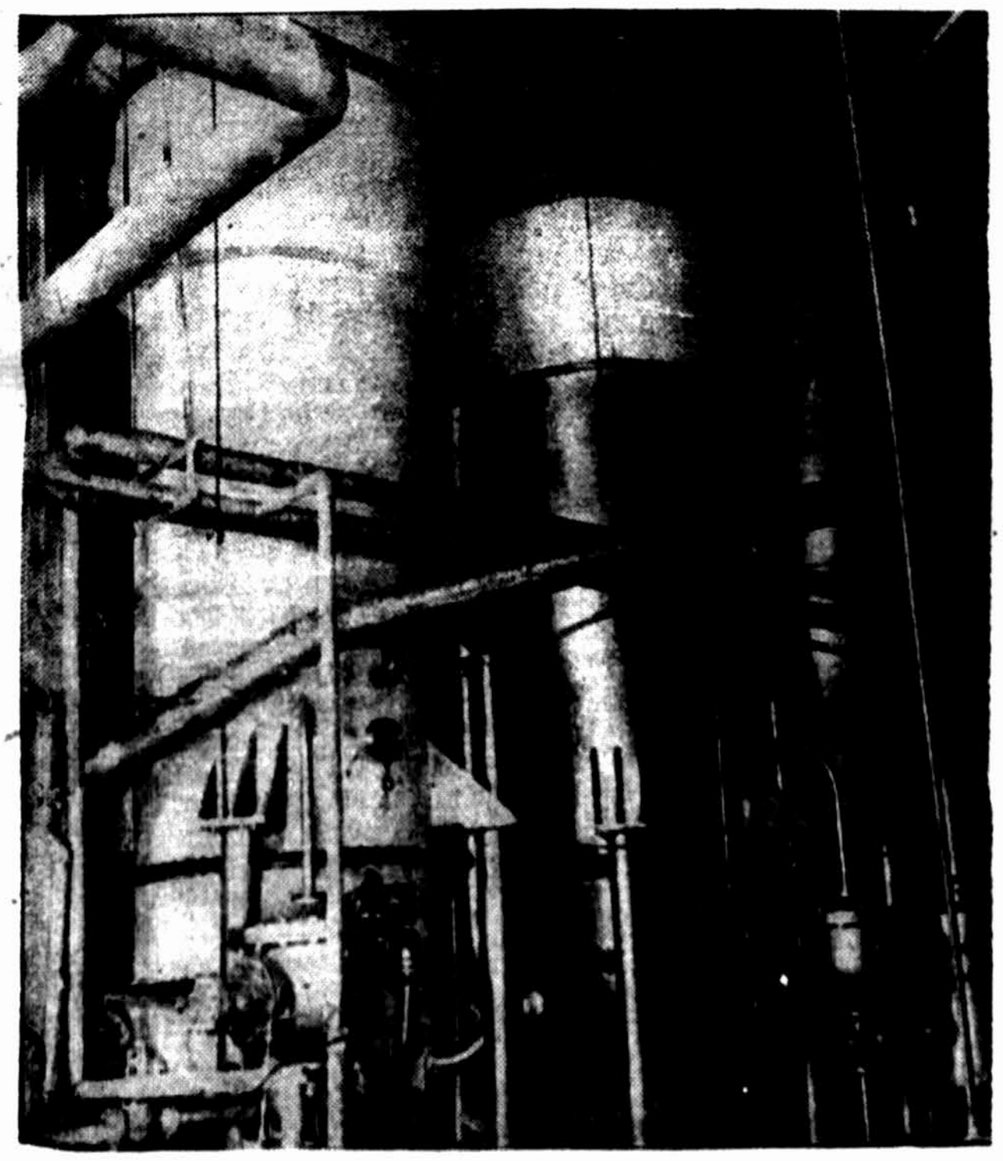
India Ought To Follow In America's Footsteps

(By Prof. G. R. Sahgal, B.A., B.Sc., (E.E.) Calif., U.S.A., D.I.C., London, A.M.I.E., Industrial-Engineer and Economist).

One of the most interesting of all the current experiments in Agricultural Chemistry is the production of Industrial Alcohol from farm crops of all kinds. At Atchison, Kans., U.S.A., is an alcohol plant specially designed and equipped for processing Farm-Products. American farm marketing experts are enthusiastic about the Plant, because of the diverse raw materials which it can use. Successful test runs already have been made with many grains, —corn, barley, rye, wheat, and grain shorgums—and with tubers, including sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, and Jerusalem artichokes. Since the alcohol made is not for human consumption, we can use the sub-standard or even half-spoiled crops, paying the farmer full price if the starch content is satisfactory. During 1937, a car-load of corn that was unmarketable because it had frozen before maturity was used. Grain that has been damaged in elevator fires can also be used and nasty or mildewed grain is entirely satisfactory for this purpose.

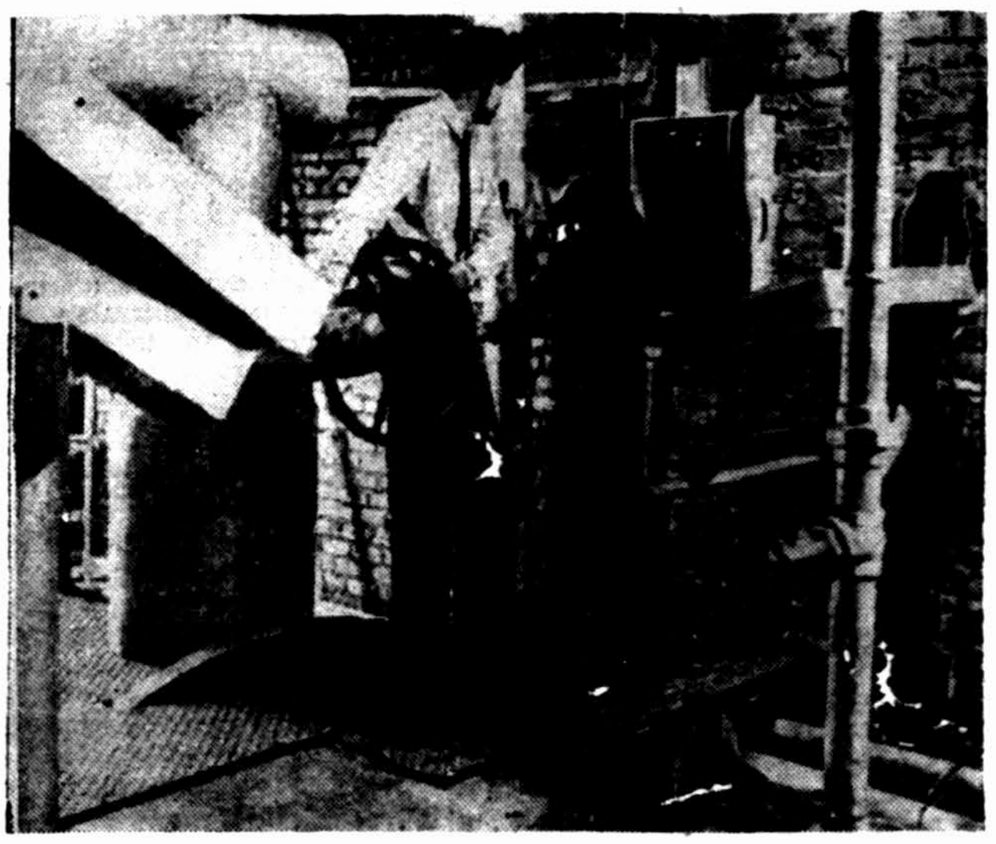
"Atchison Plant"

No diminution laboratory is the distillery at Atchison. The plant proper occupies 23,000 sq. feet; and railroad sidings, roadways, and a yard represent an area again as large. Every 24 hours it produced 10,000 gallons of Anhydrous, Alcohol, enough to fill a large railroad tank car. As a by-product the distillery makes a high-protein animal-feed from the spent-mash-quantity of stock feed varying with the raw material used. A bushel of corn weighing 56 lbs. will yield 16 lbs. of Alcohol, and 16 lbs. of residue feed. When processing corn 34 tons of feed are sacked daily.

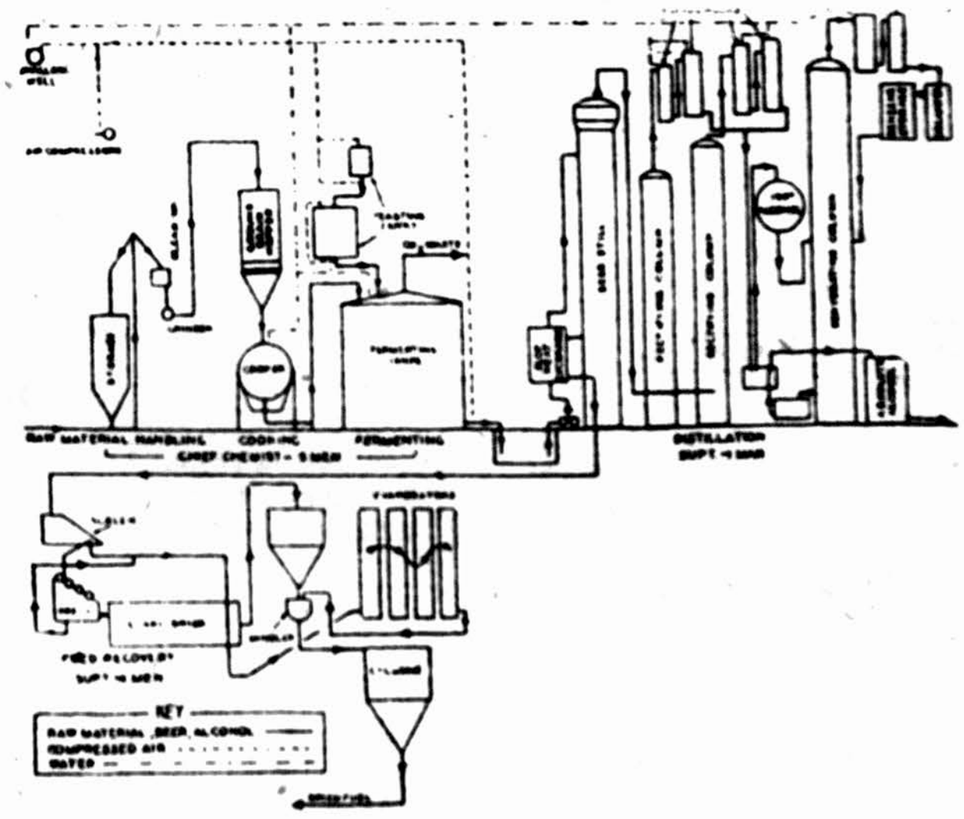


The residue contains proteins and other nutritious elements and is desired for use as Stock Feed, i.e., Cattle-Food. That portion of the dealcoholized mash that passes through a de-watering screen is dried in the Quadruple-Effect Evaporators shown above. The heat used is obtained from steam.

It is essential that the Yeast Culture be of maximum vigour, when used to inoculate the fermented grain mash so as to convert its sugar into alcohol and carbon dioxide gas.



After the mash has been cooked for an hour, barley malt is added to convert the starch content into sugar. This mixture is held at a temperature of 145 deg. F. for one hour and then cooled by vacuum distillation to 86 deg., at which time the yeast is added. Above is the Control Station for the Barometric Condenser, which effects the cooling. The Still-House operations are all controlled by one man by means of the Instrument Panel.



The diagram gives the various steps in the process of making industrial alcohol and its by-product, stock-feed, i.e., cattle-feed, from either grains or tubers. With minor changes in the first series of operations, the distillery can successfully convert any fruit or vegetable growth that contains either starch or sugar into industrial alcohol. The labour requirements for each shift in the three departments are given. At present alcohol can be produced from corn at about Rs. 0-12-0 a gallon. This cost shall be considerably reduced, about Rs. 0-8-0 a gallon, when compressors are added to manufacture dry-ice; from the large volume of carbon-dioxide gas that comes from the fermenters; as another by-product. The industry has a great future in the country as the industrial alcohol can be easily used as a fuel for the internal combustion engine; and it can be easily mixed in certain proportion even now for the existing motor-car engines without making any change in the existing machinery. As a solvent, and for paints and varnishes, it is, of course, a paramount necessity. The patriotic Congress Government ought to help the ryot by establishing alcohol factories in each of the three main divisions, i.e., Gujarat, Karnataka and Maharashtra of the Presidency.

"The Proces"

Here it is what happens to a truck load of grain when unloaded at the Plant. The corn is unloaded by a Screw-Conveyor into one of the several bins to await processing; total grain capacity being 20,000 bushels.

Before the Chief Chemist can withdraw the 2 tons of corn from storage for conversion into Alcohol, he must notify the Internal Revenue Agent, on duty at the Plant, under whose supervision the grain is weighed out. Seven days later, the Superintendent of Distillation must, for the satisfaction of the Government produce in its steed 173,96 gallons of anhydrous alcohol. Actually the Plant

(Continued On Page 48)

Bombay Blossoms

PRINCES' CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY—DEWANS GET ADDED PRESTIGE—TRAVANCORE STATE CONGRESS AND THE VICEROY—LATE MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI—AN ECHO OF THE SHAREEF INCIDENT—TRAFFIC IN WOMEN

By "BYSTANDER"

WE have not yet heard the last about the Princes' Conference which met recently in Bombay. Their Highnesses have just agreed to reorganise their Chamber which is known as "Narendra Mandal." Although the gilded gentry did not discuss federation formally, it is well known that informal discussions took place on the Instruments of Accession.

When precisely they will meet again to discuss federation formally is more than I can venture to prophesy. That, however, federation does not appeal to Their Highnesses as it did once upon a time appears certain. Even Mysore, which at one time was very enthusiastic, is now rather cool towards the much talked about federation.

Dewans Have Been Raised To A Pedestal

Whatever the other achievements of the Princes' Conference, one thing has been made clear. Hereafter, it will be their Highness' Ministers who will be responsible for shaping the policy of the States and their administrations. In practice, if not in theory, the Princes are obviously content to make the beginnings of government on the basis of limited monarchy.

Perhaps, they intend transferring the initiative for autocracy to their Dewans. That, at any rate, was the impression created in the popular mind by the speech of His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar. In so many words, the Chancellor of the Princes' Chamber told the Dewans that their Highnesses depended on them to guide them in regard to the future.

Travancore State Congress

No lover of Indian freedom can afford to pass by the recent decision of the Travancore State Congress Working Committee in regard to the forthcoming visit of the Viceroy to the State. Indirectly, the Working Committee wants to impress on the Viceroy the state of feeling in the State territory in regard to the demand for responsible government.

It is definitely an unfortunate decision. While the Government of India and the Crown Representative are definitely losing ground and their importance in British India, thanks to the new convention created by the Congress High Command, it is inexplicable why the State Congress, which professes great interest in the freedom of India, should look to the Viceroy.

If only they listen to Mahatma Gandhi, it will be the Viceroy that will turn his attention to the States people. The truth of this seeming assertion has been already proved by the British Indian National Congress so far as British India is concerned.

Late Maulana Shaukat Ali

One by one, the stalwarts of India are being called to their forbears. The latest toll is Moulana Shaukat Ali. His death was as sudden as it was unfortunate. India could hardly afford to lose the services of a tried and fearless patriot such as Moulana Shaukat Ali undoubtedly was. He was a great fighter and fought without caring for consequences.

It is not perhaps known that Shaukat's was the chief brain behind the recent Hindu-Muslim conversations which unfortunately broke down. He was convinced that, without communal unity, no political progress was possible. Therefore he gave an orientation to Mr. Jinnah's mind-working and persuaded the President of the Muslim League to make peace with the Congress.

It was Shaukat Ali's ambition to be one of those who helped to cement communal unity in the land. But cruel Providence deprived him of the pleasure he was hoping to earn, despite the great difficulties in the way. A warrior by temperament and training, Shaukat Ali was doing everything in his power to overcome the difficulties.

One can have no doubt that, if he lived for some more months, he would have succeeded in bringing about Hindu-Muslim Unity. He dreamt of it night and day. The greatest tribute a grateful nation can pay the departed leader is to bring about Hindu-Muslim Unity at any cost. That alone will give peace to the tired soul of Moulana Shaukat Ali.

Some Reminiscences

It was at the first all India Khilafat Conference at Madras in 1920 that Moulana Shaukat Ali appeared as an All-India political figure. Lord Willingdon had just taken charge of the Madras Governorship. He was literally trembling in his shoes at the sight of the big brother who spoke irrespective of consequences.

It was at Madras that the non-co-operation programme was formally evolved and presented to the nation as a political weapon. Shaukat Ali presided over the proceedings of the Conference and paved the way for the resolution. In those days it required great courage to call a spade a spade. To Madras is it was a novel experience that a man could speak in defiance of the law.

Some one—I do not remember if it was Hamid Khan—told Shaukat Ali that his speech was likely to earn the wrath of the powers that be. "What has happened?" asked Shaukat. "Why, sir," was the reply, "you will certainly be arrested by the Government for sedition." I expected the Moulana to fight shy of the possibility.

But to my surprise, he indulged in one of his loudest laughs and declared: "I shall welcome nothing better. That will prove the efficacy of the non-violent non-co-operation movement which I have just helped to unfurl in your City. After all, Madras needs lessons in political bravery. Let me be the instrument to teach the lesson"!

A Comrade Of Mahatma Gandhi

During non-co-operation days, all the affection that Gandhiji was capable of was reserved for the 'big brother.' The Big Brother reciprocated the affection in a true manner. When in 1920 both of them toured the province of Madras in order to popularise the N. C. O. programme, Shaukat Ali constituted himself as Gandhiji's life guard.

Crowds used to besiege Gandhiji at every station. As if to protect Mahatma Gandhi from the surging crowds, Shaukat Ali used to imprison the frail frame of the Mahatma in a ring made of his two extended hands. I believe a photograph of this particular scene was taken at the Podanur Railway Station but so far as I remember it was not published by any newspaper.

Shaukat Ali used to keep awake all night during railway journeys in order to plead with crowds not to disturb the Mahatma who was sleeping. At one place, he actually threatened the people, of course in a vein of humour, that if they continued to molest his leader, he would eat them alive! The crowds laughed and retreated.

Mahomed Ali And Shaukat Ali

Next to Mahatma Gandhi, Shaukat showered all his affection on his late lamented younger brother Moulana Mahomed Ali. His affection for his brother was one of a worshipful nature. You could attack Shaukat to your heart's content but if ever you imputed motive to Mahomed Ali, Shaukat's big frame shook and threatened to eat you alive.

Shaukat Ali never pretended to be an intellectual giant. If ever you discussed some problem involving intellectual discussions, he coolly told you to resort to "my bookish brother"! He was justly proud of his famous brother. He enjoyed people quailing under the home thrusts of Moulana Mahomed Ali's biting sarcasm.

With the death of Moulana Mahomed Ali, however, Shaukat became a sadder person. One motive force of his life had been taken away and he found it hard to put up with the loss. Even so, he did not fail to do his duty to his country and to his religion. He lived for Mahomed Ali even after the latter's death. He took pleasure in propagating his ideas.

An Echo Of The Shareef Incident

An interesting point of constitutional import has just been raised in the Central Provinces. It relates to a telephone bill and has in it germs of constitutional import.

While he was Minister for Justice, Mr. N. Y. Shareef had made a few telephone calls through the trunk line, in order to get in touch with the Congress President, the President of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad. These calls presumably related to the Jaffer Hussain episode about which we heard so much at the time. Having resigned his ministerial office since then, Mr. Shareef has been forced to face a new problem. Because the calls had been made from his individual telephone, the bill in question had been forwarded to him. In his turn, he simply reforwarded the Bill back to the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar. It was for a sum of Rs. 150.

The Finance Department raised an objection and then referred the matter to the decision of the Finance Minister. The Hon'ble Mr. D. K. Mehta, Finance Minister, held that the Ministry being subject to the external control of the Congress, such bills as Ministers incurred in connection with getting into touch with Congress should be debited to Government. He, however, has forwarded the matter for final disposal by the whole Government.

Some Constitutional Questions

Assuming that the Government of the Central Provinces allows

(Continued On Page 18)

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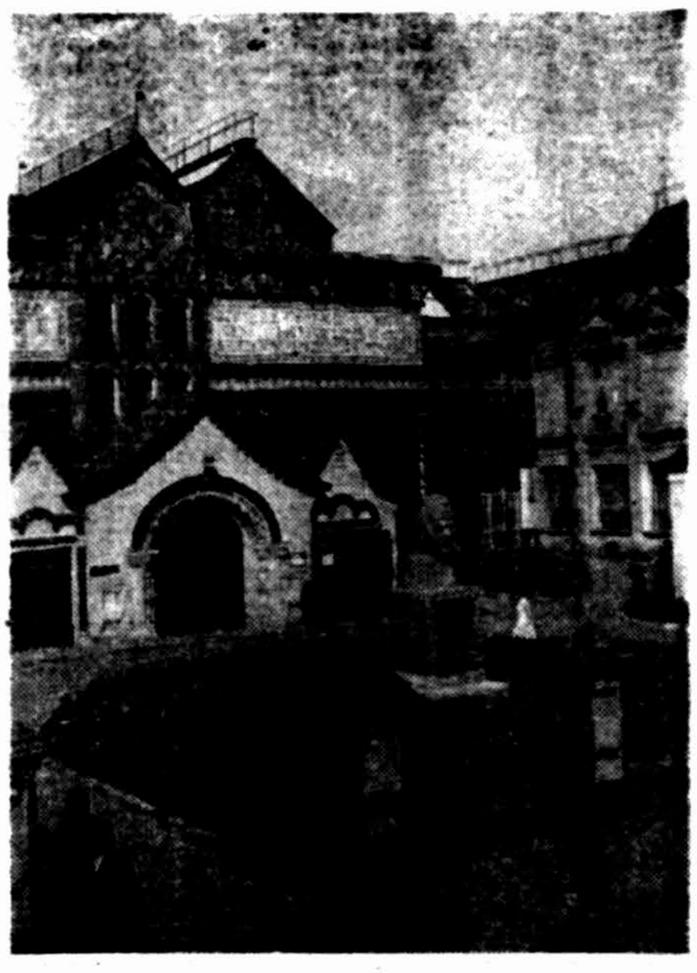
Big Streets with trees on both sides form a feature of the new planning of Moscow City.

Moscow Has A Plan

Soviet Touch Transforms Unprogressive Tsarist Town Into Wonder City Of Modern Europe

By D. G. TENDULKAR



Tritiakov Art Gallery in Moscow, where the works of all great Russian painters, old as well as new, are exhibited.

MOSCOW is the capital of the Soviet Union. Moscow is the city of modern science, of flourishing culture, a political and economic centre of the socialist country. Stalin, the leader of the peoples, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, lives and works here.

Here is the Soviet Government headed by Molotov. The Peoples' Commissariats are concentrated here. There are in Moscow the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute, the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., and the All-Union Institute of Experimental Medicine.

There are many magnificent theatres, among them, the world-famous Bolshoi Theatre, Art theatres and others. Moscow has huge libraries, the richest museum like Lenin Museum, Tretiakov Art Gallery, Museum of Modern art, where you see the best collection of great European artists, such as Cezane Goch, Kaethe Kolwitz, etc.

The Old Moscow

The old Moscow was backward and non-cultured. The Moscow nobility and bureaucrats did not care much for the cultural education of the masses. The land in the city and the houses were only an object of speculation and profit to them.

During the years of Soviet power, during the years of five-year plan periods, Moscow has become the biggest industrial centre of the Soviet Union. As a matter of fact, the Moscow industry has been created anew. Already in 1931, the pre-war level of industrial output in Moscow was exceeded by four times. Towards the 20th anniversary of the Soviet power (in 1937), the output of Moscow industry exceeded the level of 1913 by over fifteen times.

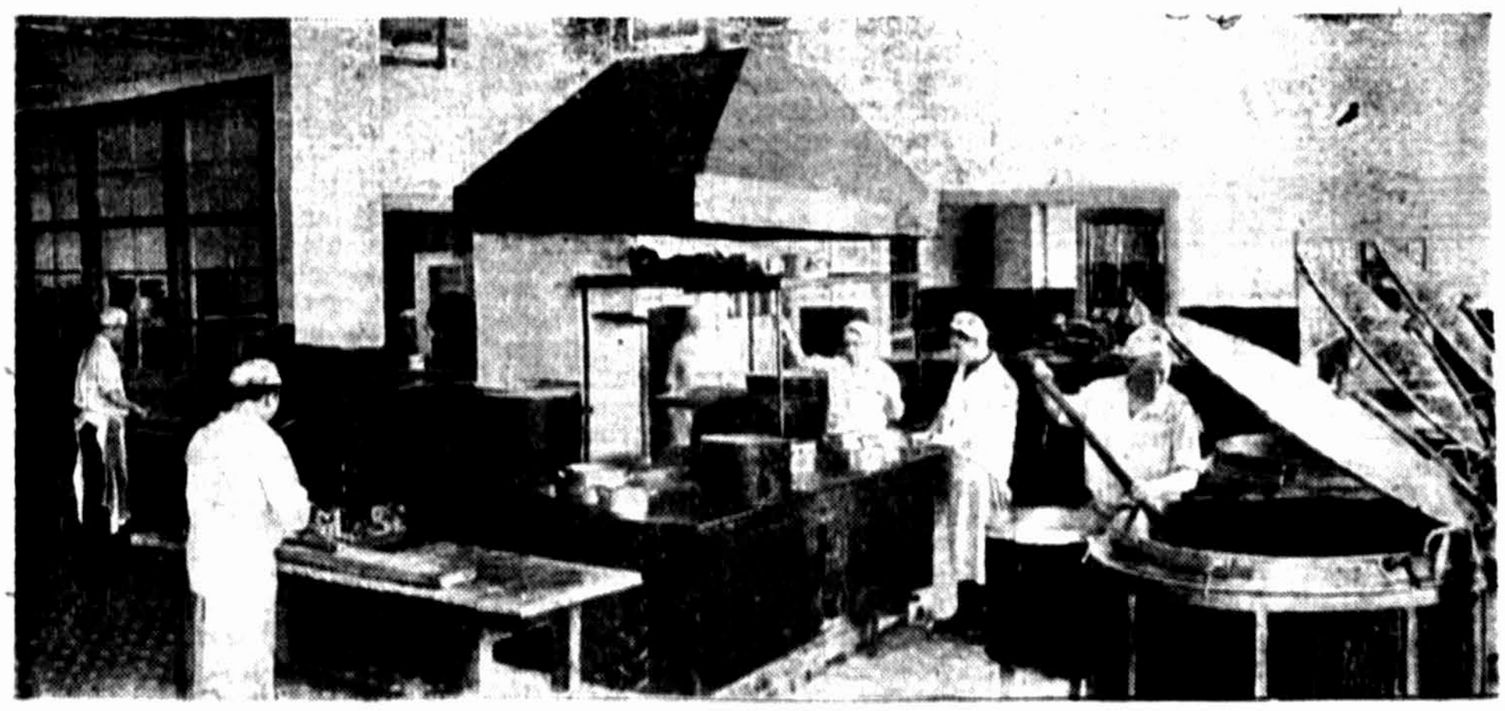
New Industries

New branches of industries which did not exist before the Revolution in the whole Tzarist Russia have been created. The Moscow enterprise turn out automobiles, aeroplanes, steam-boilers, turbines, engines of internal combustion, high quality steel, electric lamps, radio-sets, wool, silk, cotton material, pencils, cigarettes, soap, champagne, and other goods which are being sent all over Soviet Union with trade mark of Moscow factories and plants.

Giants of Socialist industry are constructed in the former suburbs. The Kaganovich ball-bearing work, the Stalin auto-works, 'Dynamo' plant named after Kirov, and many other enterprises created during the Five-Year Plan period are equipped with the most modern machinery.

The total value of output at Stalin Auto-work alone is bigger than that produced by the whole industry of pre-revolution Moscow. A new large scale food industry has been created. The Mikoyan meat factory produce as much of sausage articles as all the sausage factories of Tsarist Russia taken together. There are at present in Moscow 15 bread-factories and 26 mechanised bakeries.

Well-lighted and well ventilated factories of Moscow.



Mechanised Kitchens on big scale feed Moscow.

The Tsarist Moscow had only two small electric power stations, of which one served the Moscow tram-cars. At present new electric power stations have been built in Moscow and nearby. Already in 1936, Moscow consumed electric energy almost 200,000,000 kilowat, i.e., more than all electric power stations in Tsarist Russia.

Workers' Dwellings

Prior to the October Revolution Moscow was, city of deserted lanes, blind alleys, narrow dirty streets. The streets in Moscow were covered with cobble-stone only in the centre. The Soviet power introduced big changes in this field as well as in other fields of municipal economy. Moscow streets have become quite irrecognisable. Many streets have turned into wide, large avenues. 4,000,000 sq. metres of ground are asphalted.

The embankments of Moscow river have been dressed in granite. Landing places are built on its banks. Ten new huge bridges are built across Moscow river.

Before the Revolution, in the workers' dwellings two lodgers lived on each bed on average, while the rich lived in large bungalows. Wealthy people lived in the centre and the workers lived away from it. In Soviet Moscow there are no more such divisions. In the first years of Soviet power hundreds of thousands of workers were moved from basements and hovels to flats which once belonged to the exploiters.

There were in Moscow mostly

(Continued On Page 54)

Clive Branson Describes Life In Franco's Prison

"Boiled Coloured Water In The Morning, Small Plate Of Lentils For Dinner And Bread Steeped In Boiled Water For Supper"

THE following article is by Clive Branson, who joint the International Brigade and was captured by the rebels. He spent sevral months in one of General Franco's prisons and he recently arrived in London with the batch of prisoners released:—

When news came through about the exchanges the Spanish prisoners were all lined up in twos and those who wished to be exchanged had to stand out.

There were only a very few who stood out and after they were dispersed we asked the others why they did not stand out also.

They said: "How can we? Our wives and families will be left in Franco territory and they will all be shot.

VILE FOOD

The food in prison was vile.

In San Sebastian prison, where we had to stay for two days before coming home, we got boiled water in the morning slightly coloured to made it look like coffee. for dinner a small plate of lentils; and in the evening bread steeped in boiled water.

In the cells next to ours there were 200 girls who had been in prison for over two months. There were little girls three and four years old among them.

A week before we were to be exchanged we were all made to sit out in the sun so that we could get a good tan to show the people in England how well Franco treated his prisoners.

I saw Italian soldiers walking about and talking to the women and the Spanish soldiers were doing all the work.

In Valencia there were two statues, one of Christ and one of the Virgin Mary. A little over a year ago a section of Fascist soldiers—the Phalangists—came and bombed the statue of the Virgin Mary to smithereens. The Italian guards themselves armed the Spanish prisoners in readiness for a fight with Spaniards who were very angry at the bombing of the statue. The relationship of forces there is really extraordinary. It is really not one side fighting Barcelona..."

LABOUR GANGS.

At San Pedro 4,000 prisoners were concentrated and were used for work in the labour gangs which were run by a sergeant-major who simply used a stick on the prisoners as if they were cattle.

There were no sort of regulations at all, and no time tables. If the guard didn't feel like letting the prisoners out he didn't.

The sanitary conditions were simply terrible. There were two broken-down lavatories for 650 prisoners and the water supply came in through the same pipes as used for the lavatories, there were no medical supplies.

All medical cases treated went to the hospitals where they were treated very well and there was plenty of good food. ."

The Spaniards themselves were starving and the guards as at San Pedro, hadn't any new equipment at all or clothes.

My trousers were completely ripped when we were captured, and one fellow had gone into battle with no trousers at all. But the Spanish guards bought our clothes off us in order to equip themselves and this will give you some idea of how well off they are.

When Franco's Spanish contingents went out to fight they looked an even funnier sight than the first international Brigadiers—and that's saying a good deal!

ITALIANS FED UP.

The Italians are completely fed up with fighting and most of them just don't know what they are there for.

When they were asked how long they had been in the army they said three years and when asked where they were before they answered 'Abyssinia'. Volunteers in both places! It became a good joke and we were thinking of writing to them asking them when they were going to be released.

The Italian guards on the whole were good friends of the prisoners. The guards had practically the same food as the prisoners.

All the talk about there being few Italians left or Franco sending them out is absolutely ridiculous. The only Italians being sent out are the cabelleros, the better-class Italians members of the Fascist Party who are sick of fighting and have been there for about 18 months.

We were driven from our camp to San Sebastian and the driver of the taxi who took us was an Italian who could speak a little English. He had been in Spain a fortnight. As fast as they were being shipped to Italy they were being brought into Spain.

There are two lines of Italians at the front. The front line are the peasant lads who it is quite obvious hate fighting and just don't know why they are in Spain. Behind them are the machine guns behind which are the caballeros so that if the Italian peasants should want to make a break for it, they must either run into the fighting or into the cabelleros.

The caballeros are mostly the sons of hotel keepers slightly lower middle class. They are the only men who are keeping the organisation behind the Franco lines together.

It is the Italian peasant that is getting it in the neck and really suffering in Spain.

VILLAGES IN RUINS.

While we were fighing we were simply having steel flung at us in every shape and from and they just go on doing it for four or five hours and then the village or whatever they are attacking is reduced to smouldering ruins, and the Italians take the town.

We were simply astonished at the tremendous equipment of the Italians. Just rows and rows of heavy artillery.

Gandessa for example was blown to smithereens before the Spanish left and the Italians occupied it. They have to blow every single village to smithereens because the Italian infantry do no fighting and rely entirely on their equipment and just occupy the ruins....

Any organisation at all in Franco Spain is Italian but the few Germans there are, hold executive positions.

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION

Closing Date

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14

(See Pages 26 and 27)

Ideal Marrying Age

Nearer 20 Than 30, Says British Psychologist

Marriage was discussed at a London conference recently by clergymen, doctors, probation officers, magistrates and social workers.

They had been called together by the Marriage Guidance Council, whose object is to meet "the wide-spread need in this country for some comprehensive scheme for preparation for marriage" and to give practical help and guidance on matrimonial problems to those already married.

Here, in brief, is what they said, according to the "News Chronicle".

IDEAL MARRYING AGE

Dr. Edward Griffith, the psychologist: I would like to see marriages occur nearer 20 than 30. I believe that early marriages, provided they are carefully planned and thought about, are likely to prove successful and should be encouraged. They are the best preventive against many of our social ills.

People to-day are demanding opinion regarding sex matters and it is up to us to provide them with reliable knowledge.

Many people marry with the intention of avoiding parenthood to begin with. This is an attitude which I frequently encourage. I would rather see a young couple marry and forgo children for a year or two than lead a life of emotional tension which is the result of a long engagement.

FAMILY LIFE CHANGING.

Professor Morris Ginsberg: "I do not believe that the family is disintegrating. It is only that the family is changing and is coming to be based in democratic countries rather more on the terms of free and equal understanding between the members. Such a family, I believe, has a better chance of surviving than one based on authority."

A question to consider was whether in those societies where, owing to economic conditions and to a sex ratio which resulted in a large number of women being unable to secure an "exclusive husband" it was right and justifiable that those women should not be allowed to have children with a recognised status.

A clergyman: Ideally, every married couple should go to a qualified doctor and also to a spiritual adviser.

Dr. Ethel Dukes: In the middle classes to-day, the age of marriage is being increasingly postponed. We need to get back some of the courage our ancestors had, and those of us who are older should not seek to dissuade young people who are marrying because of the lack of suitable positions or because of money considerations.

Looking back you find the pathway to success paved with difficult decisions.

How About A National Lottery?

What Is Good Enough For A Dozen Foreign States, Should Be Also Good Enough For India!

By KANTILAL M. PAREKH

EVERY year at the time of balancing the budget, the Finance Ministers of the Central as well as the Provincial Governments have to stretch their brains to find out some new sources of income to meet the every day increasing expenditure, in spite of the fact that the ordinary tax sources are already over-exploited. This brain-stretching not only increases the trouble of the Finance Ministers but increases every year the tax burden on the Indian people in general and the poor people in particular.

Instead of crushing, year after year, the poor people of India under the tax burden, how about a national lottery? Well, in doing so India will not be the pioneer. So many countries have done it, and so many are doing it for the welfare of their people.

Lawful Service

The world "lottery," no doubt, bothers many people, but, when the chief purpose of the legalized government lottery is to relieve the tax burden through non-compulsory citizen contributions to government revenues, it ought to be welcomed by all.

No law anywhere ever made a dent in the human desire to risk a little to win a lot. When exploited by vicious forces, that desire is a social menace. But, intelligently handled by responsible government, it is a source of constructive contributions to general welfare. To use it thus is as smart as harnessing floods to produce electric power. Which is why practically every important national government in the world—except Great Britain, Japan and the U.S.—promotes some kind of public lottery.

Every rupee in lottery revenue would otherwise be taken out of the citizen's hide in compulsory taxes on his foods, salt, tabacco, income, purchases of foreign goods, etc., etc. A legitimate, nation-wide Indian lottery will, instead, take badly-needed revenue out of the hides of professional criminals.

The Answer

The Indian people already spend crores of rupees every year after illicit lottery chances. That is the answer to those who fear that a national lottery will tempt people to gamble with annas and rupees they might better spend for groceries, foods and medicines. It is a glaring fact that they are gambling now, to the profit of racketeers and to no social advantage whatever. The difference under a national lottery would be that they would be contributing to the cost of Indian government, with the chance of personal reward.

Lakhs and lakhs of rupees are now bootlegged out of the country to the Irish Sweepstake and the Government lotteries of Cuba, Panama, France and other nations, which welcome these Indian contributions to their various national good causes. Millions more are swallowed up every year in the purchase of bogus tickets. Is it not possible to pass some law to stop such a huge amount of Indian money, which goes out of India for other nations' good causes, and to divert it for the benefit of Indian people?

By law is it not possible to stop all sorts of lotteries which are found, now-a-days, in the country, because many of them are illicit and hence seldom give the player sporting odds and are often guilty of crooked drawings? After prohibiting all lotteries, either illicit or genuine, by law, let only the Central Government be allowed to promote the lotteries. In times of emergency the charitable and other genuine institutions, which are really in need of money may be allowed to promote lotteries under Government backing, giving guarantee to subscribers of fair odds and square drawings.

American Example

Good citizens protest that it would lower the Government's dignity to operate a lottery. Well, the Government is already operating a flourishing lottery in Puerto Rico. Thirty years ago Puerto Rico lotteries were prohibited. From then on the island was flooded with bootleg tickets on foreign drawings. To stop this, and to supply funds for relief and medical services, lotteries were recently restored. The results have been highly satisfactory to everybody but the bootleg salesman.

Lotteries are not beneath the dignity of the sane, stable, socially conscientious Governments of the Scandinavian nations. They were not beneath American Governmental dignity in old times. Congress once financed the Continental Army that way. George Washington bought tickets. Harvard and Yale, along with many august educational and religious institutions, financed buildings by floating lotteries.

To-day, American churches of practically every denomination raise money by regular raffles, lottery drawings, or 'bingo' sweepstakes, quite as a matter of course. If lotteries have the sanction of so many nations, educational institutions and even churches, why can't the Indian Government use them with advantages? A genuine national lottery started by the Central Government, should be Government-run from the start to finish, aimed solely at the double purpose of raising revenue and ruining the gangsters.

The Scheme

Both the abovementioned objectives would be guaranteed by a set-up like this:

Monopoly right to lotteries should be reserved by the Central Government.

Competition among various provinces should be discouraged.

Tickets should be priced low enough so that even the working class people may try their luck in such genuine lotteries without any doubt of foul play.

Sales of the tickets should be handled by post offices, as Government loans and bonds are now handled. Thus overhead would be at a minimum and yet thousands of new lottery clerks would get Government service jobs.

No tickets should be sold to minors.

Frequent drawings and plenty of low prizes to give the public a real run for its money.

No prizes over, say, Rs. 25,000 or 50,000 be kept. Such large prizes to be paid half at once, the rest in payments widely spaced to keep the suddenly prosperous from, sometimes, going goofy.

A few round figures show how a national lottery would help central or provincial finances.

Colossal Revenue

If residents of Bombay are good for say only Rs. 10/- apiece per year in lottery chances, the whole Indian population is good for Rs. 3,60,00,00,000. But be conservative and cut that in half. That gives us Rs 1,80,00,00,000.

The proposed lottery bill, now before the American Congress Committee, lets the Government keep 40 per cent for revenue and overhead. Overhead in the Puerto Rico lottery, run on a system much less efficient than post office sales, is under 5 per cent. On that basis, 35 per cent would be clear Government profit. Be conservative again and cut the profit to 25 per cent, leaving 70 per cent for prizes to stimulate public enthusiasm. That gives a brand new annual revenue of Rs. 45,00,00,000—a sum which is approximately equal to the revenues of the three big provinces of India, viz. Bombay, Bengal and Madras.

Out of this huge extra revenue miraculous social works can be achieved, such as removing slums from big cities, building ideal villages, erecting hospitals, net-work of high-days all over India, financing big industries, starting homes for beggars—the list can be multiplied.

Argentina, Panama, Germany, France already use lotteries for such purposes. In Turkey, lottery profits buy airplanes for the nation; in Italy they electrify State Railways.

For all Government costs we must pay—either through the nose grudgingly—or cheerfully, with a sporting chance of a return.

The money is available. Illicit and other lotteries which we see every year in India have proved that for us. We can leave this money in the racketeers' hands to foster vicious lawlessness. Or we can take it away from them and put it to work for all. The answer is pretty obvious.

"M A N"

(BY JEHANGIR RUTTONJI SCREWVALLA).

The name of the author of this strikingly beautiful poem is not known. A correspondent of a literary journal in which the poem was published stated as follows: "I received a friend, who informed me that it was written by an artist, who died in early manhood, just when his fame, both as an artist and poet, was making his name known in the artistic and literary world."

"Spark of Infinity!
Germ of Divinity!
Fire of Prometheus, shrouded in clay;
Doomed to Mortality,
Prey to fatality,
Child of Eternity, worm of a day;
Mind which can compass the stars with its span;
Creature of Mystery;
Marvellous Man!

Moulded in Purity,
Quenched in obscurity,
Tossed like a wave o'er Time's turbulent sea;
Heir of Salvation,
Or dark condemnation;
Destined an Angel or Demon to be;
Eagle! whose pinions might gleam in the Sun—
Grovelling in mire which a reptile would shun.
Heart with a vacancy
Nothing can satisfy,
Filled with some pitiful bauble or toy;

Pleased by variety;
Palled by satiety,
Groping for happiness, yearning for joy;
Steeped in iniquity, folly and pride,
Thrusting its Monarch and Maker aside.
Deity bled for thee!
Pitied thee, pled for thee!
Proffered His treasures eternal in vain,
Bulk of Humanity,
Cursed with insanity,
Trample all offers of Grace with disdain;
Thinking it wiser their God to defy—
Shrouded in dark degradation to die!

Arch O'er immensity,
Thronged to intensity,
O'er thee cast myriads of wanderers sweep;
Endless their numbers,
For death never slumbers;
Oh! 'tis a slight at which angels must weep.
Whence are ye flying, dark atoms of clay?
Ask the poor wanderers, and what can they say?
When shall this mystery
Shrouding man's history,
Burst like a flash on our wandering gaze?
Cut from its central Sun,
Can the lost planet run
Back to its orbit in splendour to blaze?
Silence, rash mortal! this sentence indite:
Shall not the Judge of Creation do right?"

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The "Problem" Child In India

Need For Sympathetic Approach

BY R. PURNABODHA ACHARYA.

"The Child is the father of the Man"—Wordsworth.

Every day we see little uncared-for-children begging in the streets, cruelly used as decoys and exploited by the older members, to earn a dishonest living. We see them everywhere, loafing aimlessly, visiting gambling saloons, and associating with men and women of ill-fame, who use them as decoys to serve their own purpose.

Then there are the juvenile offenders, who are addicted to lying, pilfering and stealing, and also those who exhibit an unnatural sex precocity. These might be considered to be some of the more common misdemeanours of which juvenile offenders are guilty.

The Criminal Types

The original idea was that these children, who could not be brought under some form of discipline and trained to be useful members of society, were logically and necessarily "criminal types," had tainted heredity and were incorrigible. With the growth of psycho-analytical sciences, it has become increasingly clear that the so-called abnormal and incorrigible type of child, is not at all entirely different from the other type of children. and that he has the same psycho physical equipment as any other child. The operation of environment, be it on the normla child or the delinquent child, is the same, but for one reason or another his response to environmental stimulus is different. for any one who wishes to understand this problem, with the welfare of the future generations of humanity in view, it is of primary importance to understand and analyse why it is that his response to environment is so different.

Inherited Taints

It has already been mentioned that heredity does not play such an important role in the production of juvenile offenders, as popular imagination would ascribe to it. But, it is necessary to recognise that though the child of a criminal may not turn out to be a criminal, a bad and unhealthy heredity might lead to the same result. A child born of syphilitic parentage or one who has sufferred at birth by some form of permanent disability, might be prevented from attaining to the full physical and mental stature of the normal child. This might induce a subtle inferiority in him and drive him to compensate his natural disadvantage or deficiency of birth by illegitimate means—crime. Now, take the case of a child, who is allowed in his house to smoke, and drink tea or coffee without restraint. If for any reasons, the habit has to be stopped, since the habit is formed, and the child does not get the money to indulge in the propensities in a straightforward manner, he might turn to stealing, first from the house and then from elsewhere, as the easiest means for his gratification. Thus the beginnings are set for the evolution of a "Problem" child.

Mental Deficiency And Crime

A large number of child criminals in India and elsewhere, when subjected to intelligence tests, have betrayed marked symptoms of sub-normality and mental deficiency. The reason for this would appear to be that though all children at birth, have about the same amount of the sense of right and wrong, the more intelligent child is readier to recognise and therefore, to practice the social necessities, than the inferior types.

Unhappy Home Leading To Crime

Since first impressions of children are indelibly stamped on their brain, the influence of the home or the institute in which their earlier and more tender years are spent, is of primary importance in determining the whole history of his intellectual and social development. Recently, the officer of a Children's Institute in Bombay came across a girl of 14 years, who had to be forcibly locked in her house to prevent her from running away. It would appear that she would stand at her window the whole day and make obscene gestures to men passing along to come and remove her from the home. Whenever she was sent to the school, she would not return to the house, but would wander the streets of Bombay aimlessly with some undesirable or another. The parents appeared to be decent and respectable people, in good circumstances and her behaviour looked inexplicably strange. When the whole history of the family was unearthed it was discovered that when she was a little child, the father and the mother of the girl did not observe enough privacy in the house, either in their friendly moments or when they flew at each other in anger. The combined effect of this was that the girl who was a sensitive type, used to run away from them during the times of such storms, and brood over the unpleasantness of the family and the pleasantness of amatory relations. When the girl was about four the mother died, but the effect of a disorderly home had been fixed on her imagination, and even after forgetting the details of the domestic incidents, she associated the running away from the house with pleasurable sensations.

What Institutes Can Do

Where perfect harmony and restraint is not observed by the different members of a family the effect thereof on the growing child is bound to be harmful. When it is recognised that such a child has no chance of developing into a normal and useful citizen in domestic environs, the child may be removed to an institution, by a teacher, a friend or an officer of a Children's Institute. If the institute has to serve a better purpose than the home in this respect, it is important that it should try to provide what the home did not, encouragement, sympathy and opportunity to divert the energy to useful and pleasant activities. The child in such an institute should not be treated like an unrecognised and unrequired orphan, who is "different" from other children, but should be made to realise that he is important and useful and worthy of respect and consideration.

Institutes For Children In Bombay

Here I should mention that the Children's Aid Society in Bombay is doing good service in the matter, by giving the subject a psychological and sympathetic approach. The Municipality of Bombay has also taken the welfare of the children in hand by opening many social centres, where the social welfare and training of the younger generation is looked after. But, it is a pity that the Bombay Municipality could not spare more money and energy to this problem than they have done. Some of the social centres, especially the one at Palton Road, are certainly neither in the most hyginic locations, nor too well kept up. The salaries given to the workers could not be considered to be very generous. But, as far as one can gather, the pioneering work in this field of preventive rather than curative handling of child problems was started by Dr. Clifford Manshardt. He has studied the child problem of India on most scientific lines, and the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, of which he is the Director, is a part time social centre, in which children from all nationalities and communities, are provided with every type of sport and recreation. Their mental development is not overlooked and they are provided with free cinema shows. lessons in music and dancing and all elementary subjects.

In an interview the Doctor said that prevention was better than cure and many a potential criminal, who found his little life a burden of monotony, came to participate in the activities of the neighbourhood and developed interest in varied pursuits and also contacts with other children and thus adjusted himself as a social and normal human being.

The Present Need

The problem is colossal in its possibilities and implications and private institutions are as necessary as Governmental ones. Trained psychologists and social workers, men with an understanding of children, with genuine love and sympathy for them, are required in large numbers to tackle this problem. The Congress Governments, who are running the country at present, should take steps in the matter, to see that the problem is handled in a scientific spirit, and that the future members of society are trained for a useful and happy citizenship.

Duty Of Congress Government

ODD SPOTS

The Sea Of Weed

In the Atlantic Ocean, not far from the American coast, is an area of water which, for generations, has been looked upon by mariners with superstitious awe. It is the Sargasso Sea. Owing to the set of a number of currents in the neighbourhood and the prevailing winds, vast quantities of seaweed collect in the Sargasso Sea, and for that reason, it is almost impossible to penetrate to its centre. Even in rough weather the water is sluggish and waves barely break, an air of despondency lingers over this untravelled, mysterious section of the sea.

The same currents which carry seaweed in such vast quantities into this area also carry any floating wreckage, and in the days of wooden ships, when derelicts were more frequent and abandoned vessels remained afloat longer than they do to-day, sailors regarded the Sargasso Sea with horror, for they imagined that it had been set apart as a graveyard of ships, and they told many fantastic stories of wrecks and phantoms associated with this melancholy sea.

Columbus discovered the sea in 1492, but did not penetrate far into it, and several other explorers failed to make their way into this area owing to the seaweed impeding their shipping, and so the legends of its mystery and impenetrability linger on.

During recent years more scientific investigations have been made, and it is said that the Sargasso could be crossed if it were necessary. But the sea is out of the usual track of shps.

Someone wrote to a well-known humorist and asked for instruction in the writing of funny paragraphs.

The humorist replied: "It is not at all hard to write funny paragraphs. All you have to do is to procure a pen, some paper, and ink, and then sit down and write them as they occur to you. It is not the writing, but the occurring, that is hard."

Charm is one cloak the line of which Dame Fashion has never been clever enough to alter.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

MADAME CHIANG'S MESSAGES

MADAME CHIANG'S MESSAGES IN PEACE AND WAR, compiled in Hankow, 381 pp.

Today China is attracting attention and sympathy of the civilized world. People are eager to know more and more of this country which is heroically resisting the brutal attack of Japan.

Vast literature, good and bad, is available on China. But a collection of writings and speeches by important Chinese such as Chiang-Kai-Sheik, Mao Tre Tung, Chu-teh are not easily available in foreign languages. But here is a collection of some important messages and speeches, etc. by Madame Chiang who is playing a very valuable role in the life of modern-China. She acts as an interpreter in the broadest sense, of modern China. Realising the importance of public opinion in America, England, etc, she uses every opportunity to interpret China to the world.

Also her messages to young China are included in this volume. Her messages in war time as well as in pre-war time.

PART I: War Messages—speeches, messages and broadcasts to the American and British people Messages to women of China.

PART II: Pre-war writings—Fields of progress in China—The new life movement in China—upbringing of children of revolutionary.

The selection is by no means exhaustive, for Madame Chiang's writings are as voluminous as they are varied. They have more than a transient value.

D. G. T.

The "Kanteerava"

The "Kanteerava" Dasara Annual for 1938, a Kannada publication of Mangalore, contains in its 172 pages of quarter size as many as 45 articles on a variety of articles, in prose and verse, mostly on social, political and literary subjects. Chief among the contributors are Mr. N. S. Subbarao, Mr. Mulinya Timapaya, Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Mr. Govind Pai, Pt. Taranath, Mr. M. N. Kamath and Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Mr. Krishnarao Mudvedkar, Shrimati Saraswatibai Rajwade and Sir Shrinivasa Sharma. The Annual is profusely illustrated and well got up and printed.

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A Fascinating Book

THE RENASCENCE OF RELIGION, with a FOREWORD by Sir FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND (WOLRD CONGRESS OF FAITHS) (ARTHUR PROBSTHAIN) 1938, Pp. 197. This book, by reason of its profound significance, requires a full review. With the object to promote a spirit of world fellowship, through religion, Congresses of World Faiths have been held in London University in 1936, in Oxford University in 1937 and now in Cambridge University in 1938. The proceedings of the third meeting of the Congress are presented to the reader in this book. The Congress is seeking to bring together representative men and women, who as earnest workers in their respective fields of religion, science, philosophy and liberal thought are contributing to world fellowship. It is considered that if there is to be greater understanding of other religions than one's own, the establishing of contact with living and dedicated exponents of other faiths is the means to achieve that end. The Cambridge session was noteworthy in many respects. When men like Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Swami Avyaktananda Principal Kularatne, Dr. P. K. Sen, Mr. Cheng Su, Sir Abdul Qadir, Professor G. Tucci, Rev. J. B. Kenna and others forgather and present to their audience, the fundamental truths underlying the Hindu religion, the Ramkrishna Mission, the Buddhist religion, the Brahmo Samaj, Confucianism, the Muslim religion, Lamaism, and American Negroism, respectively, not many words are needed to convince the reader that the proceedings were full of well informed, hopeful, constructive and liberal thought on the vital subject of the Renascence of Religion. These learned men showed how one could transcend the labels of Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Jews, and glimpse oneself as a fellow traveller engaged on a common pilgrimage and seeking a common goal.

And is there no need for the Recall to Religion? In the last analysis, are not wars problems of the spirit? Is it not possible by religious reinforcement to lead the human spirit into the channel of world peace?

Crisis after crisis is arising in world affairs to-day, both secular and religious. As Sir Francis Young husband points out, "for the present, the struggle between nation and nation is for mightier might. "A great Bishop has observed that religion and morality have collapsed to a degree that has never been known in any Christian country. The prospect is terrible and the symptoms grow worse from day to day. The youth born and brought up in wicked times, without any bias to good from early principle or instilled opinions, when they grow ripe, become monsters indeed. Materialism, selfishness, sensuality and hypocrisy are increasing. People are honoured for their wealth, sex has become the only means of enjoyment, passion is the basis of conjugal life, and untruth the means of success in worldly affairs. It is an age in which people imagine that they are wise because they wear the sacred thread, or that they have renounced the world because they put on an orange robe. Religion is divorced from politics, on the assumption that its Kingdom is not of this world. There is a general eclipse of religion. Treaties are broken, all rules of international morality are broken and the only law that is observed is the law of the jungle, by which the stronger takes what he wants. The church has become an orthodox and conservative force, preaching to the people a doctrine of acquiescence and subservience to privilege, out of touch with the social and economic movements of the day, and separated in some measure, morally and intellectually from the main currents among the masses. Materialism is predominating thought. There is chronic disagreement between creed and creed. There is an intellectual and spiritual separateness. Viscount Samuel recounting his recent experiences in India states that in India, he found this state of things even more marked.

Under these circumstances, is there any means to enable the inhabitants of the earth to regain true peace and happiness? The book points to the way which no thinking fairminded person throughout the world can afford to ignore.

All the speakers at the Congress earnestly addressed themselves to the question. It was not to be wondered at, if from some quarters, there arose despondency and doubts as to the ultimate success of the solution offered. But there were others, more vigorous and more optimistic—it may be said more practically idealistic—who were gallantly prepared to work, that religion should take up the challenge of the modern world for leading it into peace.

The fundamentals of all religions are the same. BUDDHA stands as a symbol of knowledge, truth and non-violence, noble serenity, charity, forgiveness and love. Buddha asked, what are the proper objects of sacrifice, and gave the reply—our selfishness, our narrow petulent individuality. Just as a man will 'train' himself to be pure in mind and heart, he will experience happiness. For forty-five years, he preached a religion of self-control of compassion and of brotherhood. JESUS said, "Blessed are the pure in heart; for they are blessed here and now"; "The kingdom of God is within you." The Hindu seeks God within himself and in the heavens above him. "Chiao" i.e., teaching a moral life, is the essential thing in the CHINESE religion The ideal state in Confucian teachings is the will of man to be good; man achieves salvation by submitting himself to the authority of the moral law. Such a model man is called "ju", "a gentleman". The relation between man and man ought to be governed by "Jen" i.e., human fellowship: the principal to be observed, should be "Shu" (i. e., do not measure to others, what you do not like; let me not give to him what I dislike) Confucius stood for a synthetic social life. All men are equal in the sight of God says the MUSLIM. Sir Abdul Qadir observed that the essence of religion lies in action. It is the way to live a life that is useful to one's self as well as to others In Islam, it is not to be considered that those who have no kinship with one through blood or race or neighbourhood, are aliens whose rights may be sacrificed, for the benefit of one's own favourite group. Muslim prayer to God includes a prayer for the gift of fellow feeling. Moulvi Aftab-ud-din Ahmad said that, as the name itself signifies, "Islam" is the path of submission. The self of man is not born into the world in a perfected or refined form. Under divine mercy, it

(Continued on Page 54)

ECONOMICS FOR THE UNDERGRADUATE

"ECONOMICS AND CIVICS"—By Professors Vakil and Anjaria; Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd. Price Rs. 2-8.

The University of Bombay having taken the welcome step of introducing the study of Elementary Economics and Civics for the Intermediate Arts students, the production of a suitable text-book on these subjects become necessary. It is not easy to write text-books of this character. The field to be covered is vast, the problems to be discussed are intricate and the equipment of the students is moderate. Professors Vakil and Anjaria have, however, accomplished their task with considerable credit. They have handled economic and political theories with skill and have kept the practical aspects of Economics and Civics constantly in view. The book is equally divided between the two subjects and full justice has been done to both. It is a handy volume and students will find in it an instructive guide.

V. G. K.

GANDHIJI'S TEACHINGS

THE GANDHI SUTRAS—by D. S. Sarma, M.A., Principal Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.

This is a good small hand-book, giving in Gandhiji's own words, but in order and under captions preferred by the author,, the religious, political, social and economic teaching of Gandhiji. The book is an up-to-date one in the sense that the latest writings of Gandhiji (upto the end of July 1938) have been made use of.

The author has chosen to call his book "The Gandhi Sutras". He has compiled the book under 108 captions, rendered into Sanskrit in the manner of ancient Sanskrit texts. In a way the title is a misnomer; the proper description would be the Gandhi Commentary on the Sarma Sutras. But as that again would be misleading, perhaps, it is best to leave the title alone and consider the merits of the attempt. I cannot speak with authority on the technique of making Sutras; still what little knowledge I have of the Sutra literature leads me to think that this attempt is not quite happy. Besides, I feel that, while books giving in a small compass the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi are useful, an attempt to codify his teachings is not desirable. Gandhiji has not yet ceased to teach, he has not yet declared that his teachings have attained the ultimate form, which it would be possible for him to give. He is still capable of saying that on this or that point, he has changed his former opinion. And, the doctrine of Satyagraha is still a growing tree. It has already borne some fruit; but it has not yielded its maximum; for its branches are still growing and many new branches may still be expected to shoot forth. So an attempt to codify it is likely to cut down its growth.

But as I do not put more importance to these Sutras than to the titles of the sections of an Act of Legislature they need not be critically examined. The material put in as the commentary is more important, and that material has been carefully selected and arranged. The book will be helpful to all workers and students desiring to learn Gandhiji's teachings.

K. G. MASHRUWALA.

Pleasant Homes

Training The Dog

"He's worse than a baby in the house," walled Mary.

"He" is a longlegged, much be-feathered dog that Mary's hunting husband has added to the family circle recently. They call him "Tuesday" for that's the day he came to their house to stay, but Tuesday is somewhat a problem. Mary's house is lovely, all done in pale dusty colours and, 'till now, kept in the pink of con-

A dog is as much trouble as a baby.

dition by Mary's loving care. Tuesday is a lovesome dog, but Mary is wondering now if having a dog is worth the general havoc he has created.

Dog Etiquette

Her problem set us to thinking—strictly speaking dog's aren't our line at all. And yet, since "pleasant homes" are our business, a few rules and regulations on dog etiquette won't be amiss if you want to keep the dog days from changing a well-ordered menage into a kennel.

Training of the dog takes time but is worth it. Provide a comfortable basket for him to sleep in so that he won't choose your best rug or easiest chair. Place the basket preferably in the kitchen or pantry where the floor is covered with easily cleaned linoleum or tile. Then any drooling set-to's with an old shoe or a puppy biscuit won't cause messy clean-up jobs elsewhere in the house. Train the dog to use the back door and to go immediately to his basket when he comes in from out of doors.

A Wag

At a word from you he may leave his basket but such training as this will save you many a back-breaking wiping up job on rainy days. During meal-time discourage everyone from giving a scrap

(Continued on page 55)

Gilded fruit and vegetables make the centerpiece for this attractive autumn table. A cloth of brown organdy or some other dark brown material would be very stunning indeed. Gild your fruit with gold radiator paint, and if you want to carry this setting out to its final detail, lacquer some leaves in brown to use with the gilded fruit.

A Pretty House

Self-Help In Decoration

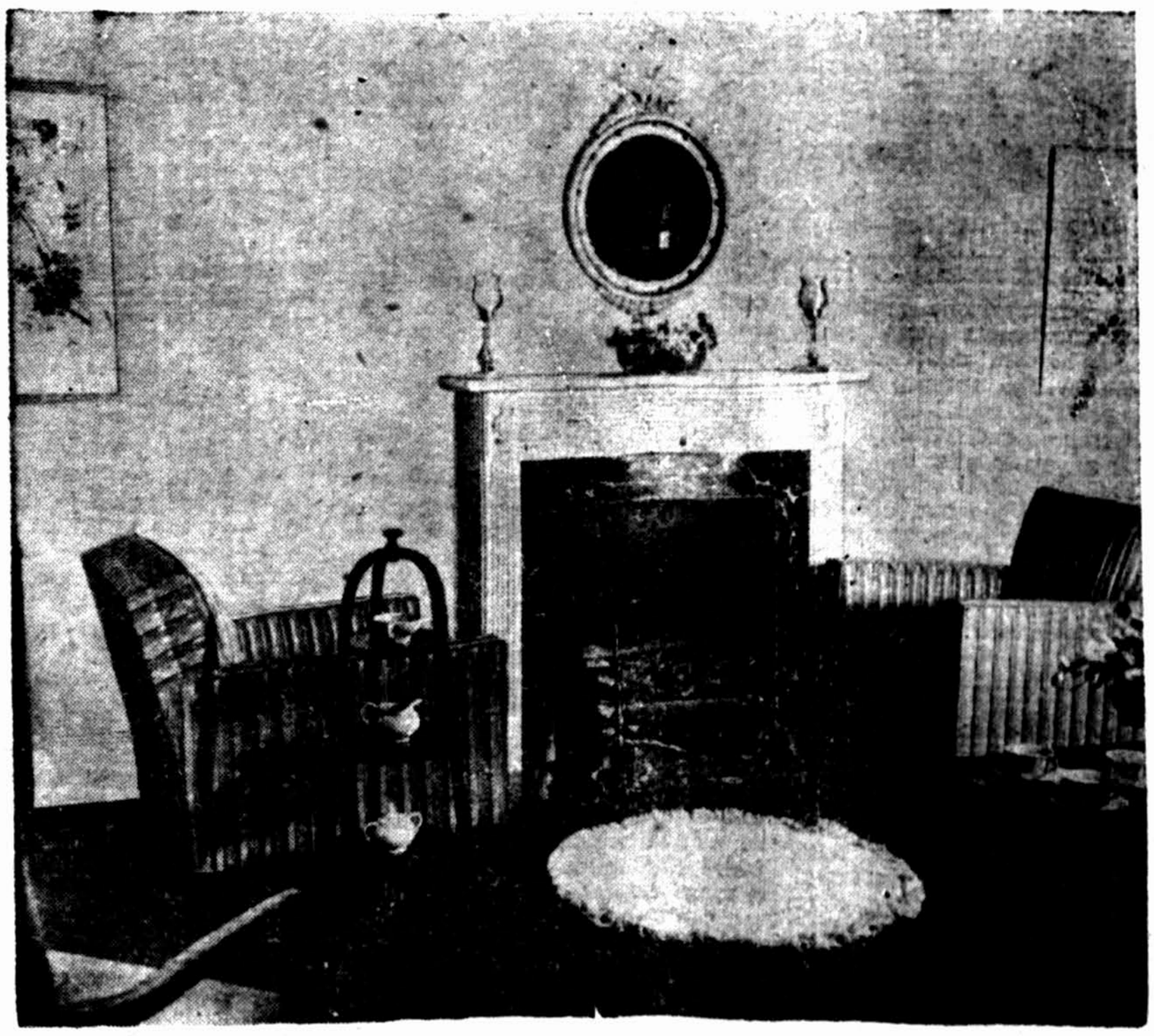
"When I furnished my house," writes Mrs. L. H. "I remembered what you said about going ahead with your own ideas in spite of what the family said. So, although everyone disapproved of my ideas about blue walls in the living room and yellow walls in kitchen and bathroom, I went right ahead. Now I never fail to get compliments on everything. Even the milkman, the paper boy and the grocery boy, as well as our visitors, stop to admire it. So please excuse my expanded chest when I say that I've made a perfect little home for a couple of newly weds who like comfort in the casual style and had to make it out of a run-down old house. We did practically every bit of the work ourself—even a little plastering."

More Of My Work

"The bathroom you'd like—the yellow walls have colourful schools of tropical fish painted on them . . . . more of my work! I have a problem in the living room, as I want to make slip covers for sofa and matching chair. The rug is a brown and beige textured pattern (the slip covers will be for these). An odd chair has the seat and back in shaded blue stripes and the occasional pieces and desk are in maple. Curtains and accessories are in white. The blue walls have an all-over design in cream. What would you suggest for the slip covers?"

The Answer

Why don't you speak for yourself. You're doing a grand job of your decorating without any help. Congratulations. But since you ask for it, we're always ready to have our say. We'd probably dive right in and have bright yellow slip covers made for both pieces. Then repeat the yellow here and there is flowers and maybe in a yellow pottery tea set.



Pale peach walls, a grey [illegible], striped chairs in grey [illegible]—these are the predominating colors in the living room we plan to-day.

The Ballads Of Spain

HEROIC AND FARCICAL INCIDENTS OF THE CIVIL WAR FURNISH THEMES TO PATRIOTIC BARDS OF TO-DAY

THE Spanish civil war has added a new cycle of ballads to the famous mediaeval romances about the Cid and the conquest of Granada. This is the "Romancero de la Guerra Civil," the first edition of which was published nearly two years ago by the Ministry of Education and Fine Arts, writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian". In the preface the reader's attention is drawn to the fact that these ballads are written in the traditional eight-syllable lines. They are, in fact both in form and often in manner, the direct descendants of the "old" ballads," which may be derived from primitive epics and which were certainly hawked round guard-rooms and fairs by professional entertainers for many years before they were admitted into literature at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Unlike our own ballads, they remained a living literary form, frequently used by poets of Golden Age and surviving today by the force of vitality as well as of tradition.

THE RE-CONQUEST

The great era of the old ballads was the fifteenth century, when Christian Spain, torn by civil wars, was entering on the last phase of the struggle against the Moors, which culminated, under the Catholic kings, in the conquest of Granada in 1492. It was a time of national crisis which settled the fate of the country for centuries to come. Today in a similar period ballads have been made, as they were then, to celebrate the new Cids and to record heroic and farcical incidents in the struggle against fellow-Spaniards and Moors. Now, as then they are being used for purposes of propaganda. The new "Romancero" is admittedly published with the Government's support. Perhaps posterity's opinion of General Franco may be coloured by the ballad entitled 'Franco the Traitor," in which the writer, availing himself of the fact that "franco" means "upright." declares:

Tu nombre es como bandera
que tu deshonra proclama.

(Your very name is like a banner which proclaims your dishonour.)

After all, Peter the Cruel has become a byword in Europe on evidence no more disinterested than that to be found in ballads written by his bitter and triumphant political opponents.

Many famous ballads were made on the subject of the reconquest—the liberation of Spain from the Moors. The new ballad-writers appeal to deeply rooted traditions in their "romances moras." One of these, "La Reconquista de Granada," evokes the glory of the historical capture of Granada and tells how the ancient Moorish palaces, reoccupied for a brief space by men of the race which built them, bear the new army of Spanish conquerors approaching.

Day and night, rain or fair, the Andalusian cavalry besieged Granada. The Generalife moans, the Alhambra trembles. Horses' hooves sound from dusk till dawn. Oh for the rosy dawn which shall see Granada conquered!

ATTITUDE TO THE MOORS

This continuity of tradition is seen also in the attitude adopted towards the Moors. They are treated as the victims of false promises and false information:

Go back to Africa, Moor, for Spain is not the place for you;
and the traitor who bought you
is one who does not fear you and knows he is to pay for your service with your death.

Indeed, the Moorish hero of one ballad proclaims his conversion to Communism on the battlefield:

His fist is raised, he calmly stood
alone before the guns. "I am a Red, comrades. Don't shoot, for I am a Red."

Scorn and vituperation are reserved for the Spaniards who were responsible for bringing them to Spain:

Regulars of Larche, ordered against us by criminal officers who call themselves Catholics.

There is exactly the same attitude in the old ballads. It is summed up in the famous line.

The knights of Granada, although Moors, are men of birth and breeding.

The Moors appear much more as obliging sparring partners to show off the prowess of a Cid than as objects of intense personal loathing. This is showered on the Spanish Count Julian and his brother, who betrayed Rodrigo, the last King of Ancient Spain, and invited the Moors across the Straits of Gibraltar. Perhaps it is a canon of national pride to be vanquished only by treachery from within.

BATTLE INCIDENTS

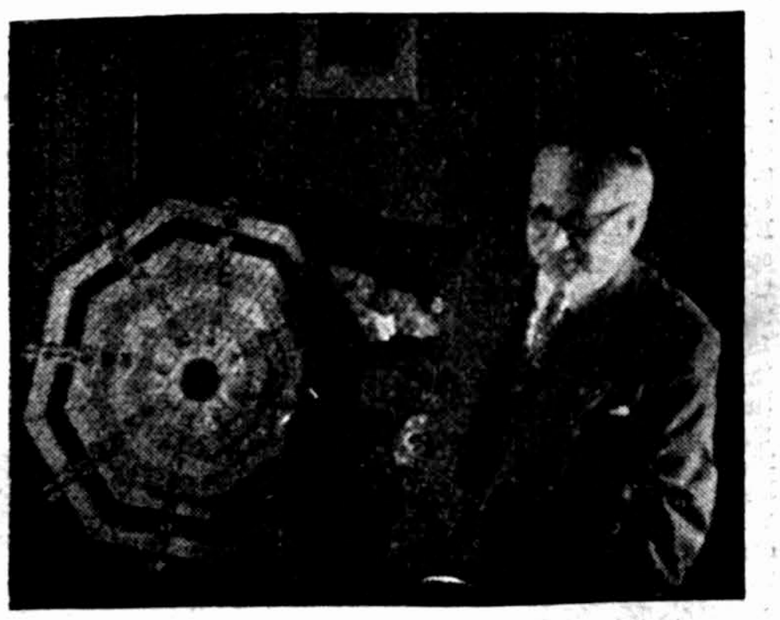
Other ballads in the "Romance-

(Continued On Page 43)

DECEPTIONS Their Hobby

America's Legion Of Amateur And Professional Magicians

C. A. Leedy, journalist, shows a card trick to "Bozo", the mind-reading dog.



Royal V. Heath of New York, is a member of the New York Stock Exchange. His avocation has made him famous as a Master of Mathematical Magic—"Mathemagic." The device is one he has invented to dramatize the magic of numbers.

Doctors, Scientists and Engineers, who are masters of the Art of Amusement and Amazement

(For permission to reproduce the following interesting copyright article and illustrations appearing in "Oil Power" we are indebted to the Standard Vacuum Oil Co., U. S. A., proprietors of the journal.)

In the horse and buggy days, the theatrical season even in the smallest town was not complete without visits from the circus, the minstrel, and the magician. Each was advertised with extravagant superlatives, as the world's greatest, the choice of public, press, and clergy, and possessed of the whole-hearted approval of crowned heads—for in those days the opinion of crowned heads counted for much. The public may have been a bit skeptical of the superlatives—but in the horse and buggy days it was the part of Mr. and Mrs. Public to take theatrical claims at their face value.

The circus still travels from town to town, its entertainment formula essentially unchanged from the days of old, save that a pile of phonograph records and a public address system may—sometimes—take the place of the brassy circus band and the deep throated "steam piano." There are, however, many men and women who have grown to years of discretion without once having heard the urbane "Mister Interlocutor" start proceedings with "Gentlemen be seated."

As for the magicians—shows of the type presented by Herrmann the Great, Kellar the Great, and their rivals who also called themselves great, have all but vanished. Last of the "great magicians" was Howard Thurston who found himself, in his last years, presenting his wonders in motion picture palaces to supplement the shadowy antics of screen players. There are, to-day, a few "full evening show" magicians travelling with their assistants from town to town with little hope of rivalling the reputations of the old masters. There are a few magicians who do wonders on night club floors and in the motion picture theatres—but their numbers are small compared with those who bewildered the multitudes when vaudeville was in its prime.

Joseph Freud, Electrical and Mechanical Engineer of Chicago, has become famous as "Joseffy the Magician", the inventor of many illusions, including the talking skull, shown here.

The Club Magician

One school of professional magician flourishes to-day—the so-called club magician. It is he who is engaged when your club, your church, your lodge desires an entertainer who can offer something not to be heard over the radio nor seen on the screen. There is a bit of irony in the fact that some of the modern wonder workers would have little difficulty in bewildering Herrmann and Kellar if those worthies could be brought back to the world. They are the modern successors of those wonder workers whose names were household names in the horse and buggy days. Few of them prefix "The Great" to their names and as few wish to be called "Professor." Only a few of them affect the arrogance, the assumption of superiority, that was part and parcel of the old time wizard's manner—but they work wonders as great as any that Herrmann and Kellar knew.

Which does not mean that the practice of legerdemain is vanishing. There are, in fact, more magicians in the world to-day than there have been at any time since Merlin created miracles for King Arthur and his knights of fakirs bewildered the guests of India's Emperor Jehangir. The world loves to be deceived, if the deception is admitted and pleasant, and there is an army of prestidigitators prepared and eager to give the world what it wants.

John Mulholland

John Mulholland, leader among to-day's professional magicians and an outstanding authority on the practice and history of the deceptive art, estimates that there are not less than 100,000 magicians in the United States to-day. Some of them are professional wizards but the great majority are men who look upon legerdemain as an avocation—a hobby. Most of the professional magicians of to-day began as amateurs but the average amateur has no desire to take up the life of the itinerant showman. To many, the greatest financial rewards that show business could offer would have small appeal.

The roster of the Society of American Magicians has always been, in a sense, the Social Register or the Who's Who of the mystic art. It has included one of the Herrmanns, Kellar, Houdini, Thurston and many other stars of other days. It includes, to-day, the names of leading professional magicians, not only of the United States but also of other lands. The same roster lists also hundreds of men, amateur magicians all, whose names are well-known in many businesses and professions. The tricks they do are always for the amusement—and amazement—of themselves and their friends. Some of these men are highly skilled performers. Others, less skilled, belong in the

(Continued On Page 49)

John Mulholland shows a coin trick to H. W. Van Loon, author and amateur Magician.

Magicians are traditionally called "Professor", but this wizard has the title rightfully. He is Dr. Shirley Quimby, Professor of Physics at Columbia, N. Y.

A Page For Women

Beauty And You

Long personal conversations, rolled stockings and smoking during office hours are strictly taboo if you want to hold your job.

Don't Be An Office Menace!

Beauty is as beauty does in the office as elsewhere.

Gradually there is being formed unwritten laws for office behaviour and the girl who is aware of them, and obeys them, has a better chance of promotion than the girl who ignores them.

Take for instance the small matters of grooming. Small but important. Tidy appearance, personal daintiness, never obvious dress or make-up. Those you are familiar with, or should be if you are in business at all.

But just recently a personnel officer of an important company, voiced a few more office rules which she says are as essential as the golden rule!

"Remember that good manners and courtesy mark a person's true character in a business office as truly as they do at a dinner party."

"Be sparing in the exercise of your charm. Most bosses prefer to pick their own charmers—after business hours."

"Don't strive for too striking colour combinations in your office apparel. Unless you have a very extensive wardrobe your confreres will become all too familiar with the rotation of costumes."

"Don't be a telephone chatterer. Personal conversation in an office should be kept brief and subdued. Bill collectors and beaux should get the same impersonal attention from nine until five."

"Smoking during working hours is usually indulged in only by executives."

"Don't take out your bad temper on the switchboard operator, she can't talk back and may have had a bad night, too."

"The person who makes a 'phone call should end the con-

(Continued On Page 55)

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

A few dates, raisins, figs or nuts added to the cooked cereal frequently tempt the lagging appetite of the school child. A bit of jelley or jam placed on top may also do the trick.

* * * *

Common salt is sure death to slugs. If it is sprinkled about where slugs frequent it will soon exterminate them.

* * * *

To wash a flannel shirt, soak it in cold water overnight, so it will not shrink. Then wash it in warm water and put in a very little borax. Rinse in cold water and dry in a good wind. When almost dry, iron on the wrong side.

* * * *

The best way to clean a white enamel bath is to put a little turpentine in a saucer, get a small cloth and rub the bath all over with the turpentine, then scrub well with soap and warm water. No matter how dirty the bath is, the dirt will disappear like magic.

* * * *

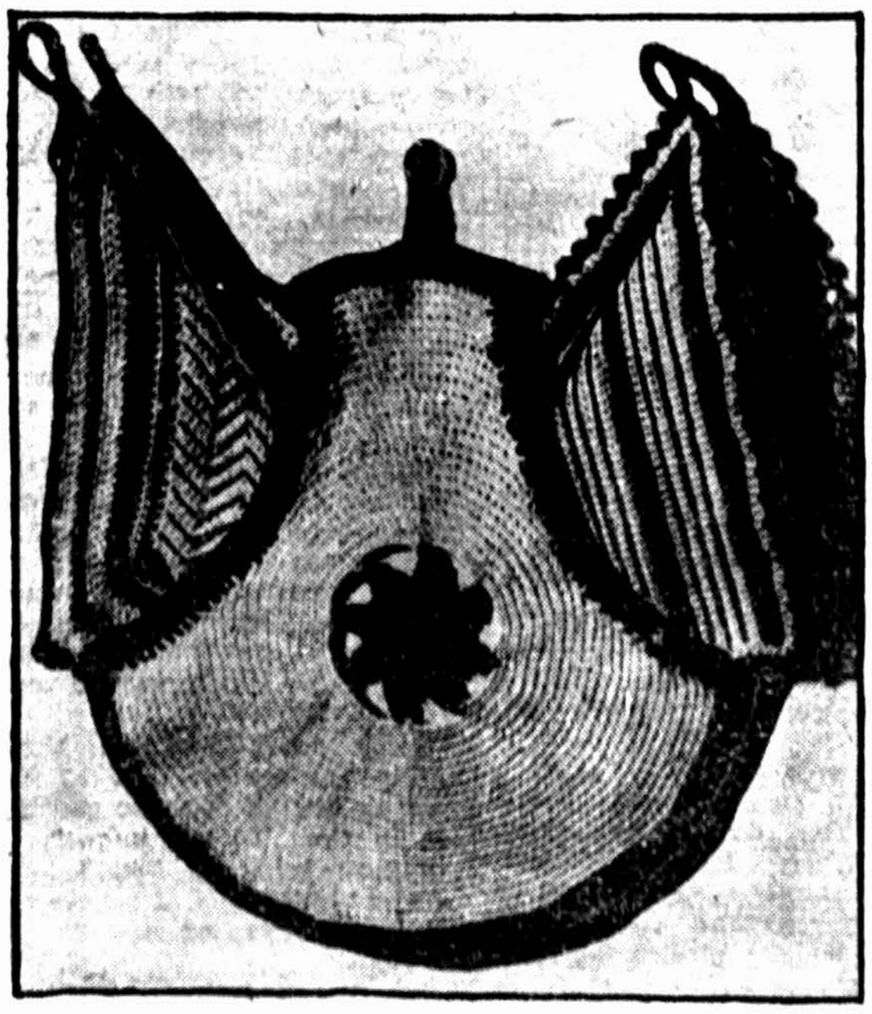
Oxalic acid (poison) if used to remove iron rust on linens, must be neutralized to prevent making holes in the material. It may be neutralized by mixing with a weak solution of ammonia water.

A HAIR-RAISING PROBLEM

Practically every girl sometime or other during her growth, has tried three desperate measures in the dressing of her hair. She let her hair grow only to discover she looked like a cartoonist's version of the old maid school teacher. She cut it short so it would require less care and found her head looked like a brush when she dressed in a feminine evening gown. She let it grow medium long and had it drastically thinned. And much to her dismay hairdressers never did curl all her ends so she could double for an unclipped Scottie!

Such are our disheartening attempts to look glamorous!

Novelty Pot Holders



Potholders can add interest to any kitchen. Each one of these three is designed differently. The pocket shaped one is attractive and will make an interesting piece for the wall above the stove. Each holder measures 6-1/2 inches square, which is large enough to protect your hands from hot handles.

"I never realized how attractive I could look until I began using Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Face Powder"

To those women eager to make the most of their personal appearance, we wholeheartedly recommend Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Face Powder. Because of the exclusive process used in its preparation, Perfect Face Powder is so light and so fine in texture that it will cling hours longer than most other face powders. It has an exquisite fragrance, and is available in six delicately tinted shades that will blend perfectly with your own natural colouring. Just what every smart woman is looking for — a face powder whose refined, velvety texture and harmonizing tints will give a well-groomed appearance — without that powdery look.

You will realize your dream of a radiant complexion if you apply Perfect Face Powder over a foundation of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream. It will lend a perfect finish to your powder and make-up, and preserve it for hours.

Write to Herbertsons, Ltd., P.O. Box 431, Dept. E., Bombay, for the Daggett & Ramsdell booklet on Complexion Beauty.

Perfect Cold Cream — Perfect Skin Tonic — Perfect Vanishing Cream
Perfect Cleansing Oil — Perfect Face Powder — Perfect Rouge — Perfect Hand Lotion
Perfect Lipstick — Perfect Eyebrow Pencil — Perfect Eye Shadow

OUR SHORT STORY

Sir Peter & Lady Teazle

By JOY

"Smash it! Freny.' shouted Pesi from behind.

Freny gritted her teeth. raised her lovely right-hand up above her curly head, and smashed the shuttle well and hard.

But, alas! alas! The shuttle did not fall where it should nave done. There is no accounting for the vagaries of shuttles.

"Twenty-sixteen" said Malti from the opposite court.

"My dear girl," said Pesi, "when I said, 'smash', I meant smash the shuttle over the net right at Malti's or Keki's feet, not a few inches away from your own pretty feet. You are hopeless. you'll never never learn badminton!

Freny looked at him with withering scorn in her dark eyes: "You need'nt put on so many airs just because you can play a tolerably decent game."

"Tolerably decent! I like that, coming from you, who can't hit one correct shot!"

"I'd, any day, rather be a bad player than a rude, rough beast of a ....."

"Stop squabbling, you two. And let's finish the game", said Keki.

Pesi picked up the shuttle. and sent it flying over the net, right into Malti's hands. Malti served to Freny, she managed to send it back over the net, Keki smashed the shuttle; then—a dexterous twist of Pesi's wrist, and the shuttle went to the opposite court. "Well played," said Keki, and returned the shuttle to Freny. She moved her racket and the shuttle very elegantly stuck in the top hole of the net.

"Oh! Dash it!" said Freny.

"Game and set," said Malti.

Pesi and Freny walked towards one of the many windows which graced the college badminton room.

As they jumped on to the window-seats, Pesi said: "If you had any manners, Fren, you'd say, 'sorry, partner, for playing such a dud game', you do play badly, you know."

"Are you going to pass rude remarks the whole afternoon? If so, I'll go and sit somewhere else." She prepared to jump down.

Pesi grinned and said: "Don't go, Fren. I've ordered two lemonades. It would be a pity to waste them. And I'll be merciful and not talk about badminton at all. Only, its a perpetual wonder to me, how you can manage to play such a rotten game after four years' practice."

"You are vanity personified. I know you want me to say, very humbly and sweetly, 'Oh! Mr. Sanjana, please coach me up. It would be a great honour to be taught by a champion like you, who represents the college in cricket, tennis and badminton, and just misses getting into the ping-pong team? But, I'm not going to say anything of the sort, so what?"

"So, drink your lemon," he passed her one of the glasses which the chokra had brought up, "and don't talk gibberish! What I'd like you to say is: 'Pesi, you are swell, and I'm a fool,' then I'll say. 'Never mind, darling, I'll let you use my brains occasionally.' Then you'll thank me politely, and we'll ...."

Freny put down her glass hurriedly, felt his pulse, pretended to frown hard, and said: "Your pulse seems alright. But, I'm sure there's something wrong with you. Though you are always. Silly, I've never heard you talk so much nonsense in your life before. I don't know what to do. Should I call a doctor or a policeman?"

"Neither" he said, and laughed heartily. That, was a very pleasant sound. "I love teasing you," he added after awhile.

I return the compliment, Sir!" she said.

There was silence for a while. Both of them finished their lemonade.

Suddenly, Pesi said: "I say, Freny, will you be Lady Teazle to my Sir Peter?"

'Whatever do you mean?"

"Don't tell me you haven't seen the notice-board. Freny, it pains me to say that you are a greater dunce than I thought you were. You are unobservant and careless and....."

"Oh! stop that, do! It's bad enough having my badminton laughed at. Don't tresspass into other fields! Goodness knows why I sit and talk to you!"

"It's because I am irresistable," he grinned at her mischievously. "Now, to come back to serious matters, there's a notice on, which says that there will be a dramatic competition on the twentieth of next month. And what I say is that we'll take part in it, as Sir Peter and Lady Teazle. In case, you don't know, they appear in 'The School for Scandal' by Sheridan."

She looked eager, but said doubtfully: "We won't be able to manage it, I mean, all the costumes, and make-up, and all that."

"Don't you worry, I'll take care of everything. I'll be the efficient producer, the careful property-man and the star actor, all rolled in one. All you'll have to do is to say the words Sheridan wrote for Lady Teazle, and look pretty; and that ought not to be difficult. After all, looking pretty is the only thing you can do well."

"None of that or I'll....."

"Alright, alright, don't get so het up! You are a very difficult person. When I say uncomplementary things you get angry, when I pay gallant complements you are equally displeased. What is a fellow to do?"

"Gallant, you? Why, you could'nt be gallant to save your life! So, don't go on kidding yourself."

"If I tried, I could do anything! Anyway, we won't argue about that, just now. Is it 'yes' or 'no'?"

"What scene are we going to do?"

'The funny one in which Sir Peter and Lady Teazle quarrel."

Freny puckered her forehead. "H'm, I suppose, it will be alright." She said.

"Of course, it will be alright. So that's all settled, we'll start rehearsals to-morrow. Now, I see that No. 3 court is empty, we'll collar another couple, and have a game. Come along." He jumped down, offered her his arm, bowed low, and said: "Lady Teazle, your servant! Will your Ladyship deign to be my partner?"

She ignored his arm, jumped down gracefully, and began to walk towards No. 3 Court. He fell in step beside her, and said in a mock deferential tone: "Your Ladyship honours me greatly by condescending to play with a humble person like me." Then suddenly, he laughed, and said: "Admit, that I can be gallant when I like."

"Gallant, nothing! You are a perfect ass."

At this, his laughter increased. "At least, I'm perfect in some direction, whereas you, dear Freny, are deliciously imperfect all round. Even your nose turns up a bit, and your...."

"Oh! Shut up!" Then, in a changed voice, she said: "Hullo Rati, have you just come up? Look for a partner, and play against Pesi and me."

"Right oh!" said Rati, "Will you partner me Mr. Shah?"

They started a game, Freny served into the wrong court, and Pesi said: "Oh! you are hopeless, you'll ne....."

* * * *

There was great excitement in the ladies' dressing room behind the stage, on the day of the dramatic competition

"Dash this powder!" said Freny.

"Don't swear. Fren, it won't help you to get the first prize," put in Eva.

"Well, wouldn't you swear, if this wretched powder behaved so rottenly? It just won't stick on my face, but drops on my frock, and sticks there in spite of hard brushing."

"That comes of trying to powder yourself for the first time to-day." Said Perin, standing at the mirror, as she expertly rouged and powdered herself.

"Look here, Fren," said Eva, just hook this dress for me, and I'll powder your face for you. This Juliet dress may be becoming, but it is jolly troublesome to get into. And why one must have hooks at the back is beyond me."

"Where has my purse gone?" shouted Malti. "have you seen it, Freny?

"Who's the wretch who placed this heavy bag on my frock? Crushed and ruined!"

"Have you finished with the mirror, Perin? Remember you are not the only one here!"

"Oh. my foot!" shouted Rashida. "Can't you see where you're walking, Dhun?"

'Sorry, old thing, but there's hardly any room here to turn. How we are all going to get dressed in time, I don't know!"

"Who's going in first?"

"Pesi and Freny, I believe."

'Fren, are you on first?"

"Yeah!"

"Don't you feel nervous?"

"Not particularly."

"Lucky you! I feel rotten hope I don't forget my words!"

Freny left the room, leaving

(Continued On Page 44)

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Art In Politics

By D. G. VYAS

POLITICS NOT ANTAGONISTIC TO ART—ART STIMULATES POLITICAL PROGRESS—POLITICAL BODIES SHOULD BE ART-CONSCIOUS—EXHIBITIONS NEED DEMOCRATIC ORGANISATIONS—COMMUNALISM SUICIDAL TO THE PROGRESS OF ART—CENTRAL CULTURAL COMMITTEE—INDIAN ART IN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS—UNCONTROLLED GROWTH OF CITIES—SIR EDWIN LUTYENS IN JAIPUR

Hawa-Mahal, Jaipur.

Tripoliya Gate.

(Photos by Mr. B. K. Bhutt).

In view of the aesthetic impulse inherent in man, the exuberance of the artistic activities is not dependant, either upon peaceful times or political turmoils. The destruction of the works of art during war does not imply annihilation of the creative genius. Unfavourable circumstances, not necessarily political, may hamper the fluency and freedom of expression of art, but cannot kill art. Art blossomed in England through the creative activities of artists like Reynolds and Gainsborough, whilst the nation was occupied with wars which culminated in the foundation of the British Empire. The last war did not derange the progress of art in Europe, but on the contrary, gave vigour and vitality to it.

Politics And Artist

Though the progress of art is independent of the political circumstances of a nation, the world of art is never detached from the world of politics. Goya's protest against the horrors of war and exposure of the hypocrisy of the church and degeneracy of the Spanish royalty and society vindicate the position of the artist in the society not only as a creator but as a revolutionary also.

Art—National Wealth

Disentanglement of the French Academy from the inhibitory influences of the absolute rule of Louis XIV and its democratisation by the revolutionaries in France signify that the political parties do not neglect art when their efforts are crowned with success. Some of the modern European states are not blind to the problem of art in spite of the disturbed state of the society resulting from revolutions and political experiments. The precautions recently taken by France, England and other countries to protect their art-treasures against air raids indicate that art is regarded as the essence and not excrescence of the social life. The growth of art is stable in Europe, though the Governments are frequently unstable.

Artist—A Nation-Builder

The warrior fights with his gun, the writer fights with his pen, but the artist fights with his brush. His art is capable of instilling life in the movement for the political emancipation of his country. The artist extols the exploits of the national heroes, but he is not a flatterer. Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders have been the subjects of treatment in diverse ways by some of the modern artists, but no efforts have so far been made to estimate their contributions to the political movements. The artist is as much a nation-builder as a political leader but he does not enjoy the recognition as such in India.

Political Recognition Of Artist

The Indian National Congress, like a similar political party in any other country, is fully conscious of the indispensability of art to the growth of nationalism, but some of the leaders who are struggling hard to reform the Indian life in all its aspects have not yet realised the contribution that art can make to the movements for social reforms and political independence. Art is inherent in industry. If swadeshism in design is accepted as an ideal in addition to swadeshism in material and manufacture, the artist will get a free scope to display his creative talent and to play his legitimate role in the stupendous task of nation-building

Nationalism And Art

Art is not yet fully appreciated as a dynamic force conducive to the cultivation of the spirit of nationalism. The trends of exhibitions of the indigenous industries do not reflect truly artistic outlook of the organisers. In spite of its inadequate appreciation art has begun to attract greater attention of the leaders. The Art-gallery in association with the Khadi Exhibition during the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations in Bombay, though it needed better organisation, should be esteemed as a happy beginning of the assimilation of art in the constructive programme. Art bids fair to prosper in view of the emphasis laid on the aesthetic aspect of the education in the Wardha Scheme.

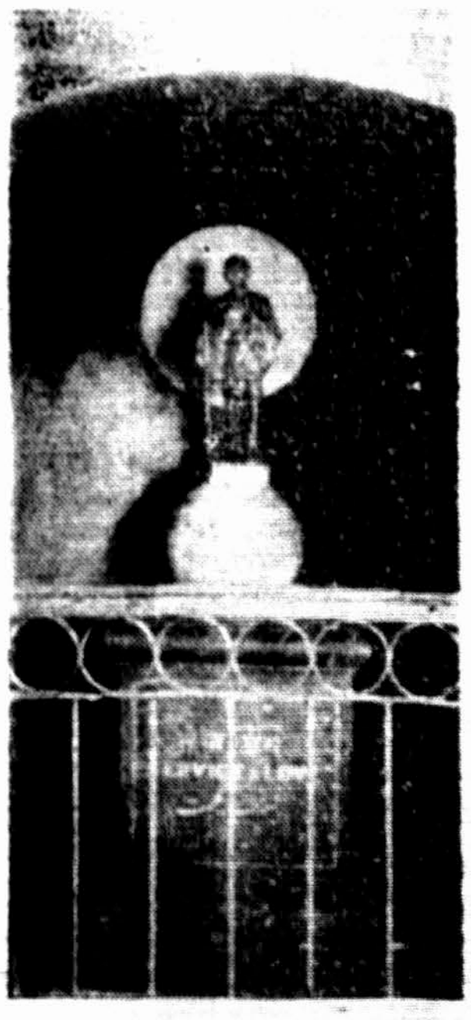
Art Exhibitions And Politics

An exhibition of art has been a normal feature of the sessions of the Congress. Some of the provincial and states' people's conferences have been following in the footsteps of the Congress as regards the recognition of art. The organisers of such exhibitions should primarily focus their efforts on taking stock of the artistic wealth and tendencies of the provinces which happen to be the venues of the conferences and should encourage the local artists to produce and exhibit their best works of art. The All-India exhibition under the auspices of the Congress should be esteemed as a foundation for the development of India's National Academy of Art.

Democratic Organisation Needed

The machinery for the organisation of an art-exhibition attached to the Congress or any other political conference should be thoroughly democratised. The Reception Committee should invite the local artists, craftsmen and connoisseurs to form an organising committee. Such a procedure will

(Continued On Page 33)



GANDHI TEMPLE IN AGVRA (KAILAS)

(Photo by Mr. H. V. Mittani.)

GALTA, JAIPUR

(Photo by Mr. B. K. Bhutt).

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words--Box No. (——) "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted:—Cultured Indian Lady (any religion) knowing English to correspond personally to marry ideal, stalwart, rich Hindu Govt. Officer aged 27. Monthly salary Rs. 250 rising 700. Apply Box No. 11116, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Candidates to qualify as Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Post. British India Technical College (B.C.) Sukkur (Sind). (11069)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

A fair looking young man (Mysorean) desires to join a Hindi Talkie Production concern (at Bombay or Poona only) along with several High class scenarios of highly interesting and well thought out plot, fully equipped with dialogues in Hindi. Please correspond with Box No. 11117, "Bombay Chronicle."

68. FLATS TO LET

Cuffe Parade "Beach Manor" first floor, Drawing, Dining, three large bed rooms. 250. Wodehouse Road, "Orient Building," Modern flats three roomed 85|- two 70|- (11127).

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2-15 P.M.
GENERAL FILMS'
INDUSTRIAL INDIA
THE MOST ENTERTAINING PICTURE OF 1938

WITH
SHOBHANA SAMARTH
& A MIGHTY CAST

Packed with——
COMEDY — THRILLS — MUSIC — ROMANCE — DRAMA —
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.

The BROADWAY
KINGSWAY:————:DADAR
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW ONLY: AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Man who Wrote:——
"IT HAPPENED ONE NIGHT"
PANICS the WORLD with ANOTHER GREAT HIT!
See why everyone is talking about what happened when a guy who was too good to be true met a gal who was just too good!
ERROL FLYNN
"The Perfect Specimen"
with JOAN BLONDELL
A First NATIONAL PICTURE

PLAZA—Dadar
3rd WEEK
GOPAL KRISHNA
DAILY: 5, 7-45 & 10-30 P.M.
MATINEE AT 2-15 P.M.

Auction Sales

MESSRS. EASTERN AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (MONDAY) at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at 189, Hornby Road, Opp. Kitab Mahal, Fort, of complete Household furniture English safe, Cottage Piano, Remington typewriter, Chesterfield set, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Wardrobes, Harmoniums, etc.

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

For any Degree in Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Ayurvedic Unani, Dentistry, Optics by Post Apply: Registrar, Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (10897).

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get. Enclose two anna stamps: —Indian Homoeopathic Institute, Post, Datha (Kathiawar). (10954)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Wanted Financier to invest Rs. 5,000 for an up-to-date Industry. Apply Box No. 11128, "Bombay Chronicle."

PROPERTY WANTED.

Wanted To Purchase a house or vacant plot of 250 yards in good locality, Parel or Dadar. Box No. 11129, "Bombay Chronicle."

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Saturday.

A youth was arrested by the Pydhoni Police, on a charge of setting fire to a building at Gell Street.

He was placed before the Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day, and was ordered to be remanded into police custody.

SUTTA ARRESTS IN CITY

Thirteen persons were arrested by the city police last night, on a charge of "Satta Gambling", in different parts of the city.

All the accused persons were placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, this morning.

They were ordered to be released on bail.

RASH DRIVING CHARGE

Mr. Alan Lincoln of the Vaccum Standard Oil Co., was placed today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

The police stated that at about 12-30 a. m. on Thursday, the accused was driving his car along the Churchgate Street. The car, the police stated dashed against a pillar of the traffic island and landed on the right side.

The accused was thrown out of the car, Miss Newby, who was in the car fell underneath the car and sustained fracture of the ribs. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital.

Pending further investigations, the Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 300.

SUTTA KHEL CONVICTION

On a charge of taking "Sutta bets" on the public road, Mohamed Ismail was convicted by the Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, Bombay.

It appears that the accused was arrested by the police on the 17th November 1938, at about 6-30 p.m. at Grant Road, while taking "Sutta Bets on the road.

The accused denied the allegation, but the Magistrate relying on prosecution evidence sentenced the accused one year R. I.

The accused had 12 previous convictions.

PROHIBITION DAYS IN CITY

Excise Staff Vigilant

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay City is once again in the grip of prohibition laws, and to-day and to-morrow all liquor shops will be closed and restaurants and bars where liquor is usually consumed will have to subject themselves to the prohibition regulations.

In some of the local restaurants and hotels where liquor has been prohibited for these two days, a trick, it is stated, is played on the staff of the Excise Department. Rogers Ginger Beer and Schaapp are used on the dinner table which, to all intents and purposes, give an appearance of liquor but as a matter of fact they are only pure aerated water. The Excise staff arrested some of these persons but soon realised that the contents are only pure aerated water without any alsohol whatever.

A strict watch is maintained in the docks and railway stations today to prevent entry of liquor into the City.

DEFAMATION CHARGE AGAINST NIMBKAR

Complaint Filed By Matron Of Arthur Road Hospital

At a sequell to certain correspondence that has taken place between the Municipal Workers' Union and the Corporation in connection with the grievances of the ward boys and sweepers of the Arthur Road Hospital. Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, General Secretary of the M. W. Union has been served with a summons to attend the Third Presidency Magistrate's court on Thursday the 15th instant to answer a charge of defamation flyed by Miss Henrietta Rozario, the Matron of the Hospital.

HEALTH MINISTER'S TOUR

The Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister of Health, left Bombay last night for a visit to Ahmedabad and Baroda and will return to Bombay on Tuesday, December 13.

TAIRSEE'S ASSURANCE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President, P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, desires to state that he has received several letters making suggestions regarding Hindu Cricket and matters connected therewith, but as these letters are neither signed except anonymously nor the address is given, it is not possible to communicate with the parties, but he wishes to assure all correspondents that the matters referred in the said letters are having attention.

German Consulate-General For Bombay

We are informed that from Oclate' Bombay, has been made a Consulate-General.

ESTABLISHING CONTACTS WITH STATES' WORKERS

Pillai Back In Bombay After Extensive Tour In N. India

BOMBAY, Dec. 9.

Sjt. A. K. Pillai, the well-known leader of the Travancore State Congress arrived in Bombay this morning after an extensive tour of the United Provinces in the course of which he visited Delhi, Meerut, Agra, Lucknow, Cawnpore, etc.

In the course of his tour he carried on an intensive propaganda for the struggle of the Travancore States' people and met and discussed with a number of leading States' workers the problem of co-ordinating the struggles of the States' Peoples all over India. He inaugurated the first session of the Northern Indian States Peoples' Conference at Fatehpuri Sikri and established contacts with the Northern India States' workers.

In Bombay he is attending the Kerala States Peoples' Conference. On his way back he will visit Poona and Sholapur where he has been invited to speak on "Congress and the States."—United Press.

NO BLOC OF MAJOR STATES

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Dec. 9.

The "United Press" learns that news published in a section of the Press that Hyderabad (Dn.) intends to form a 'bloc' of Major States opposed to measures towards responsible Government is without foundation.

Enquiries made in authoritative quarters show that Hyderabad could not contemplate forming a 'bloc' for such a purpose as it has, on the anvil, a scheme of constitution reforms which will be announced in a few months' time.—United Press.

STAGE SET FOR CONGRESS CABINET MEETING

Fresh Resolution On States Subjects Issue?

Mahatma's Suggestion Likely To Be Carried Out?

WARDHAGANJ: DEC. 10.

WITH THE ARRIVAL THIS EVENING OF MR. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT, THE STAGE HAS BEEN SET FOR THE MEETING OF THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE, WHICH COMMENCES AT 9 A. M. TO-MORROW, AT SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ'S BUNGALOW.

The Committee will, as it has become a normal feature at every meeting of the Committee since the Congress accepted office, review the work of the Congress Ministries in the various Provinces.

SINCE THE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE IN DELHI IN SEPTEMBER LAST, THE POSITION IN THE INDIAN STATES HAS BECOME MORE ACUTE, AND THE DEMAND FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT ON THE PART OF STATES' SUBJECTS HAS BEEN MORE WIDESPREAD.

The Committee will review the position since its Delhi resolution, and is expected to have a fresh resolution on the subject on the line of Mahatma Gandhi's recent statement in the "Harijan."

Another subject of outstanding importance to be discussed by the Committee is Non-Violence, which will automatically lead to a thorough and exhaustive discussion, in the words of a prominent Congress leader, "of the increasing tendency among a section of Congressmen to indulge in violence of language."

BEHARI-BENGALI ISSUE

The Committee will also consider Babu Rajendra Prasad's recommendation regarding the report on the Behari-Bengali controversy by the Constitution Sub-Committee.

Allegations made by members of the All-India Muslim League at their Sind meeting against the Congress will also be considered.

Finally the Rupee-Sterling ratio question will also be considered.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had three hours' talks with Gandhiji this afternoon at Shegaon on the general situation in the country. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram also interviewed Gandhiji.

Mr. Harikrishna Mehtab, a member of the Working Committee, arrived this evening. Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Shankarrao Deo and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya are arriving to-[illegible] in time for the meeting.

lems may be made in view of the reactions produced by the Bombay Trades Disputes Bill.

Next in importance will come a review of the latest international developments in order to determine the attitude of the Congress towards foreign affairs in the light of Pandit Jawaharlal's recent impressions.

Other topics which are likely to be included for discussion are the Sind Ministerial tangle, a review of the case of Janab Shareef, ex-Minister of the Central Provinces, discussion of the outline of the programme of the Congress Industrial Planning Committee and the latest political situation in Bengal with special reference to the possibility of having a Congress Coalition Cabinet there in view of the latest success of the experiment in Assam.—United Press

STATES & LABOUR PROBLEMS

Formidable Agenda Before Working Committee Meeting

WARDHA, Dec. 9.

The next meeting of the Congress Working Committee which commences on December 11, will have a formidable agenda to go through and it is understood that the sitting will last for four days.

The problem of the Indian States will of course engage the attention of the Committee first and foremost and it is quite likely that in view of Gandhiji's latest article in Harijan on the "States Problem", the committee will adopt a resolution indicating clearly and unambiguously to all parties concerned the attitude of the Congress in States Peoples' affairs.

There is also a suggestion that the restatement of the Congress policy with regard to Labour prob-

BHULABHAI FOR WARDHA

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai leaves for Wardha, this evening, to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee, which commences from to-morrow.—United Press

DEMONSTRATOR'S IN TANGANYIKA

KAMPALA (Uganda), Dec. 10

A mass demonstration of all races in Uganda passed a resolution that any proposal for the return of Tanganyika to Germany would be regarded as a betrayal of the trust reposed by the peoples in the British Government.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

NORTH-EASTERN TRANSVAALS ALL OUT FOR 161

PRETORIA: Dec. 10.

In a three-day match between North-Eastern Transvaal and the M.C.C., which commenced today, the North-Eastern Transvaal were all out in the first innings for 161 and the M.C.C. had made 109 for two, at the close of play.

The Test player Len Brown played courageous innings, hitting 75 in 84 minutes. This included seven fours and four sixes. With clever variation of flight and spin, Wilkinson claimed five wickets. Goddard, after a spell in which he took three wickets for 12 runs, was punished by Brown. He had finally taken three wickets for 49 runs. Hutton, batting with his customary brilliance, scored 60, including four fours. His first 50 was scored in 77 minutes.—Reuter.

H. H. the Aga Khan arrived in Bombay on Friday morning by the Punjab Mail. Photo shows him with Mr. M. I. Rowji, Sheriff of Bombay, at his right. On the extreme left is Mr. Sultan Chinoy.

U. S. Prepares For War!

Scheme For Speedy Mobilization And Control Of Industry

WASHINGTON: DEC. 10.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY AUTHORITIES ARE SIMPLIFYING AND SPEEDING UP A SCHEME TO MOBILISE THE ENTIRE NATION IN TIME OF WAR, ACCORDING TO COMPETENT OFFICIALS.

It is stated that the new plan will be less complete than the existing detailed proposal for highly centralised control of national economy in war time and would aim partly at shortening the time required to put such a plan into operation.

THE PRESENT PLAN CALLS FOR A GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF FACTORIES AND PRICES OF FOOD, FUEL POWER, TRANSPORTATION, ETC., TIGHTER EVEN THAN DURING THE LAST GREAT WAR.—REUTER.

Unpopularity Of National Govt.

Farmers Will Not Vote For Them In Next Elections

LONDON: DEC. 10.

Farmers, at a gathering in Lincoln, attended by the Minister of Agriculture, the Rt. Hon. Mr. W. S. Morrison, pledged themselves not to vote for the National Government in the next election, unless the Government established agriculture on a firmer basis.

This is the latest example of the considerable dissatisfaction expressed on the Government's agricultural policy recently, one result of which was the withdrawal, last week, of a Bill for the reorganisation of milk distribution, which, it was thought might lead to the resignation of Mr. Morrison who, however intends to stand firm.

Cries of "It is an insult?" greeted Mr. Morrison, when he announced to the Lincoln farmers, that the barley subsidy would be increased this year from 10 to 20 shillings per acre. Mr. Morrison was only able to speak for a few minutes at a time.

The local member moving a vote of thanks was howled down.—Reuter.

GOVT. ACCEPT CONGRESS BILLS

Sind Minister's Unique Procedure

KARACHI, Dec. 10.

A precedent has been set by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Allabux, Chief Minister of Sind, by announcing a policy of calling every group and party in the Assembly, to meet him individually, and discuss their bills, so that he might adopt them as official measures, if they are found beneficial to the interests of the Province.

In pursuance of this policy, the Premier called the Congress Party for three days and discussed with them their bills, as a result of which several Congress Bills are being adopted by the Government.

Similarly the Muslim League Party has been called.

After conferring with the various parties in the Assembly and selecting their bills for moving as official measures, the Premier will call a meeting of the Ministerial Party to seek their approval thereon.—United Press.

NARIMAN'S WARNING TO PRINCES

Haripura Resolution Interpretation Welcomed

Kerala Conference In Bombay

"TO KERALA STATES' PEOPLE BELONGS THE CREDIT OF IGNITING THE FIRST MATCH AND FIRING THE FIRST SHOT IN THE WAR FOR STATE PEOPLES' INDEPENDENCE. JUST AS JALLIANWALA CHANGED THE TREND OF POLITICS IN INDIA AND USHERED IN A NEW PAGE IN INDIAN POLITICAL HISTORY, SO THE TRAGEDY OF VIDURASWATH IN MYSORE STATE CREATED A NEW INSPIRATION AND RENEWED DETERMINATION IN THE MINDS OF STATES' PEOPLE."

So said Mr. K. F. Nariman while inaugurating the Kerala Peoples' Conference, on Saturday evening, at the Special Pandal erected in the Napoo Hall Gardens, Matunga.

Dr. Suresh Chandra Bannerjee, the T. U. C. Chief, President-Elect of the Conference unfurled the National Flag, at the outset.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of "Vande Mataram" all standing.

WHAT TRICOLOUR CONNOTES

Unfurling the tricolour, Dr. Suresh Bannerjee said that the flag stood for the Nation, and, under it, a struggle had been carried on for over 18 years. For keeping it up, youngmen and women, all over India, had suffered intensely. Volunteers in the salt and other C. D. Movements, in spite of severe lathi charges, never gave it up. The flag connoted their aspirations of National Independence and, till it was achieved, they were not to rest.

By Independence, they should not aspire for a substitution of a Brown bureaucracy for the white one. That was the lesson they should learn from History for, even in the so-called independent countries, in the world poverty, misery, and unemployment stalked the land. Without removal of these ills, independence did not mean anything to them. Only a Socialist Government as in Russia, could remove these ills and they should aspire for such an ideal.

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC ENVISAGED.

In the course of their struggles during the past 20 years, National consciousness had grown by leaps and bounds, and they should be prepared for bigger fight. They should participate in that fight organised in a conscious manner as students, workers and other cadres, and, if they so fought, the result would not be a bourgeois Capitalist Republic but a Socialist Republic in India where a United India would arise without any differentiations as 'British' and 'Indian' Indias.

Mr. K F. Nariman, in the course of his speech, welcomed the change of interpretation of the Haripura resolution in regard to the States. He said "The isolation of individual states must go, so also must be completely effaced the artificial and unnatural delimitation of different boundaries of British India and Indian India."

UNITED FRONT URGED FOR

He pleaded for a conference of all South Indian States, in the near future, and urged a united front in the struggle.

He hoped, "in view of recent happenings, the inevitable change in Congress attitude will be openly recognised and speedily effected." He warned the princes not to drive to the wall, the States' Peoples' Movement which was yet conducted for the attainment of Responsible Government under the aegis of the Princes, but to profit by lessons from history, as, otherwise, the movement might take to other channels than conferences and peaceful struggles.

He advised the States' People to keep clear their objective, and not to forget their goal of Responsible Government, by getting involved in British Indian Politics of Federation. Their fight should go on till their goal was reached. (Fuller report of the speech of Sjt. Nariman will appear in Monday's issue of "Chonicle.")

DRACONIAN REGULATIONS

Mr. A. K. Pillai, a delegate to the Conference from the Madras Branch of the Kerala State Congress, in conveying the fraternal greetings of his constituency, said that the people from British India should give their moral and material support to their (States') struggle. He condemned the recent extraordinary 'draconian' regulations promulgated in the Travancore State, by which Travancoreans outside the State could be dealt with.

Continuing, he said that it was not proper that influence from outside should be brought to bear to check the movement in the States, as those outside would not be aware of the objective conditions in the State. On such occasions, heretofore, the State Congress had to disregard influential advices from outside. He was glad to hear the latest news that Cochin would also be following in the foot-steps of Travancore, as the recent reforms in Cochin were not "16As in a Rupee."

Mr. P. Balakrishna Thampi, Deputy Leader of the Travancore State Council, a delegate from Trivandrum, delivered the hearty greetings of the people of Travancore to their brethren in British India whose moral support was very valuable to them.

MESSAGES

Messages wishing the Conference success, were received, among others, from the B. P. C. C. and the Mysore State Congress.

The Conference adjourned to meet in open session on Sunday morning.

In the night, the delegates would be meeting for the Subjects Committee.

Lord North Dead

LONDON: Dec. 10.

The death has occurred of Lord North, the 12th Baron.—Reuter.

(William Frederick John North was born in 1860 and succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1902. He served as Captain of the Third Norfolk Regiment and joined the 8th Bn., Norfolk Regiment on the outbreak of war. He commanded the 1st F. S. Battalion. Somerset Light Infantry in India).

SMT. MRIDULA BEN ARRESTED

Released At End Of Meeting

RAJKOT, Dec. 10.

Shreemathi Mridula Ben, daughter of the Ahmedabad millionaire was arrested along with four others at the public meeting held to-day.

Two more advocates, Messrs. Mohanlal Amreliwalla and Chotalal were also among those arrested.

All of them were subsequently released after the meeting was over.

HARTAL OBSERVED

Rajkot observed hartal to-day in memory of the late Gondawalla Savji.

In observance of the day members of the Parishad itself hawked in the streets placards of the Parishad intended to be put up in front of each house with a view to defy the state ban on the organisation.

There was a brisk sale of placards.

1,685 ARRESTED SO FAR

Twenty-five people were arrested at Durbargadh for picketing and five more at the public meeting, bringing the total of arrests to date to 1,685 and convictions to 134.—I

The police forcibly removed the sign-boards from the Parishad office which was recently put up in defiance of the ban declaring the Parishad unlawful.

Rao Saheb Lallobhai, a local doctor, was among the prominent individuals who addressed the meeting today. He was not arrested.

Dr. Gajjar in the course of his speech congratulated him on his public spirit in braving the prohibitory orders and coming forward to address the meeting.—United Press.

'TIGER' JACK SERIOUSLY INJURED IN SCUFFLE

No Hope Of His Boxing Even After Recovery?

NEW YORK Dec. 10

'Tiger' Jack Fox, a leading contender for the Light-heavy-weight title, in view of his recent victory over Al Gainer, in an All-Negro fight was seriously injured during a scuffle in a New York, Hotel, and now lies in a hospital in a critical condition. The authorities state that Fox was stabbed beneath his heart, and is very weak from loss of blood.

A Negress is reported to have been questioned by the police.

(Later)—Doctors are doubtful that Fox, even if he recovers, will ever box again.

The Negress is being held on a charge of felonious assault.

Charles Booth Dead

LONDON: Dec. 9.

The death has occurred of Mr. Charles Booth. He fell from a third-floor window in London and was instantly killed.—Reuter.

(Mr. Charles Booth was a director of the London Midland and Scottish Railway and of Martins Bank, Ltd. He was also Chairman of the Liverpool Bank).

Antidote To India's Appalling Mortality

Prof. Ghosh Stresses Importance Of Sanitary Engineering

Addressing a gathering of engineers, Public Health authorities and students of Engineering in the Conference Hall of the Electric House on Friday night, Prof. S. C. Ghosh of the V. J. T. Institute stressed the importance of Sanitary Engineering in India and urged young men interested in the welfare of Indian towns and cities to specialise in this branch of Engineering.

Mr. W. T. Lane, Manager of the Bombay Gas Company presided.

Lack of proper sanitation said Prof. Ghosh was mainly responsible for the appalling figures of mortality in Indian towns and cities. It was of no avail to blame our climate. The speaker was of opinion that with the means at our disposal, it was possible to have better sanitation.

WHAT SANITATION SHOULD DO

The need of the hour, said the lecturer was a band of trained men to look after the sanitary needs of every city and town.

THE OBJECT OF THE SCIENCE OF SANITATION WAS TO "MAKE GROWTH MORE PERFECT, DECAY LESS RAPID, LIFE MORE VIGOROUS AND DEATH MORE REMOTE."

Sanitation work, explained Prof. Ghosh, fell under three main categories: Ensuring of pure water supply, proper disposal of refuse and paying of the necessary attention to housing and town-planning.

PLIGHT OF VILLAGES

The problem of water-supply in the Indian villages should be tackled by local bodies under the direction of the Public Health Department. Extensive construction of tube-wells could solve the problem to some extent.

The lecturer next referred to the different methods of purifying water.

Referring to conservancy and disposal of refuse, Prof. Ghosh said the best method of refuse disposal was by burning it in a "refuse destructor" or furnace. For disposal of sewage, "land treatment" was the best for India.

Housing problem was getting keener every day in the cities. It was necessary to pay proper attention to this.

TOWN PLANNING

It was necessary for Municipalities to undertake town-planning projects. Some legislation was also necessary in this connection.

The lecturer concluded with an appeal to the younger generation to take lively interest in problems of Sanitation and do their bit for the town or the city in which they lived.

Mr. Lane, the Chairman and Mr. Modak, the City Engineer, followed with a few remarks on the subject.

Memel Nazis Vote For Hitler?

Threaten To Intensify Campaign Early New Year

KAUNAS, December 9.

The first formal indication that the Memel Germans have resolved to throw off Lithuanian sovereignty was given by a spokesman, Doctor Neumahns of the pro-German Party, that early new year they will raise the demand for union with Germany in a manner that cannot be overlooked.

ON EVE OF ELECTIONS TO DIET

Nazi election slogans are being displayed throughout Memel (ex-German) territory where polling will take place on Sunday in elections for the new Diet.

Memel Lithuanians counter with slogans like "Against Neo Paganism, for Christianity and Humanism."

The elections are complicated by a strong pro-German agitation which has been proceeding for some time past. Pro-German Memellanders, who always have had a large majority in the Diet, have now abandoned the term "Memellanders", and are going to the poll as "Memel Germans" and "Nationalist Socialists." The larger section want far-reaching autonomy within Lithuania, but the other section will only be satisfied by union with Germany.

Berlin Paper's Threat

"Memel Germans may rest assured that their elections will be watched with alert sympathy by the Reich", says the "Berliner Tageblatt". It adds: "By the way she allows Memel Germans to exercise their rights (after the elections) will Lithuania determine the future of the her relations with the Reich."—Reuter.

Russo-Japan Deadlock

Talks For Regulation Of Fishing In Soviet Waters Break Down

MOSCOW, Dec. 10.

It is learned that the Soviet-Japanese negotiations for regulation of Japanese fishing in Soviet waters have reached a deadlock.

The Japanese Ambassador informed M. Litvinoff that the Soviet proposal of a year's 'modus operandi' with the condition that Manchukuo should pay the Soviet Government defaulted payments on the Chinese Eastern Railway, was unacceptable It is understood that he insisted on a permanent convention.

M. Litvinoff refused to negotiate further. Unless he yields the Japanese will be deprived of an annual catch worth over ten million yen after December 31.—Reuter

DALADIER WINS IN FIRST ROUND

PARIS, Dec. 9.

It was M. Daladier's toughest battle as Prime Minister but a further hard battle lies ahead over the ratification of the Recovery Decree. At the moment, however, M. Daladier has won his day by his sincerity.

The vote of confidence in the Government by 315 to 241 with fifty abstentions has proved that M. Daladier's appeal for unity has completely shifted the parliamentary majority for the time being at any rate. Practically, only communists and socialists voted against Government.—Reuter.

FRENCH SEAMEN RESUME WORK

LE HAVRE, Dec. 9.

Despite the seamen's ballot in favour of continuing the strike, the liner "Wisconsin" and the steamer "Fort De France" sailed a number of strikers having applied for reinstatement. The strike leader M. Chedeville, for whom police have been searching has surrendered

Five officials of the C. G. T., Valenciennes, have been arrested charged with inciting workers to refuse to work overtime for national defence.—Reuter.

U. S. Plea For Additional Air And Naval Bases

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

Recommendations to the Congress favouring additional air, submarine and other bases have been agreed upon by a special board which investigated the need for such bases according to naval officials.

It is believed that the bases in Puerto Rico and Alaska are contemplated as well as on continental United States.—Reuter.

Salvation Army's Offer To Refugees

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Evangeline Booth in a statement says that the Salvation Army is prepared to receive one thousand men, women and children from among continental refugees "with the hope of doing more later".—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The Duke of Kent arrived at Croydon by air from Copenhagen early this afternoon on his return from Norway where he represented the King at the funeral of Queen Maud.

Polish Ukrainians Demand Autonomy

Move For Complete Political Equality

WARSAW, Dec. 9.

The Ukrainian members of Parliament have presented a bill aiming to obtain home rule for the territory inhabited by the Ukrainians, southeast of Poland. **The Ukrainians asking for the creation of an autonomous unit and guarantees for complete political equality, and freedom in cultural and economic development. The Bill has not yet been accepted by the Speaker, who is enquiring whether it conforms to the Polish Constitution.**

Under the Bill, orders issued by the President of the Republic require to be counter-signed by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the autonomous unit. Poland is believed to be opposed to any movement which might lead to a larger Ukraine and open this rich corner of Europe to greater German influence as much as must Rumania, which has an Ukrainian population, and most of all, Russia in which Ukraine proper lies. Poland's attempt to gain a common frontier with Hungary through Ruthenia is, no doubt, inspired by the desire to prevent increased German influence in the direction of Ukraine.—Reuter.

APATHY OF POWERS

Britain Urged Upon To Use Her Influence To Stop Bombing Of Civilians In Spain

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Britain has again been asked to use its influence to stop bombing of the civil population in the Republican Spain by the Barcelona Government in a note handed at the foreign office.

The note declares inter alia "the Spanish people cannot contemplate without indignadon and bitterness the cold indifference with which the democratic Governments accept repeated cynical application against them of a method of warfare which these very governments do not hesitate to condemn as barbarous and inhuman."

PARIS.—A similar note was handed to M. Bonnet by the Spanish Ambassador.—Reuter.

Bhogilal Manilal was arrested yesterday on a charge of cheeting in respect of 14 cases of brass sheathing, valued at Rs 3,917.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 1,000.

CYCLONE HAVOC IN SYDNEY

Train Blown Off Rails

SYDNEY, Dec. 9.

One of the most destructive cyclones ever experienced here struck Sydney this evening.

One terrific gust hurled a train from the rails on the famous Harbour Bridge. Walls of buildings collapsed, roofs and chimneys were torn off; dozens of luxury harbour yachts were blown ashore.

The damage is estimated at thousands of pounds sterling.—Reuter.

POPE'S SYMPATHY FOR PERSECUTED JEWS

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Lord Rothschild speaking at Mansion House in support of Earl Baldwin's fund for Jewish refugees read a telegram from the Vatican in which the Pope's Secretary of State stated: "Pope Pius XI's thoughts and feelings would be correctly interpreted by declaring that he looks with humane and Christian approval on every effort to show charity and give effective assistance to all those, who are innocent victims of these sad times of distress"—Reuter.

NO JEWS IN GERMANY IN 5 YEARS

BERLIN, Dec. 10.

Authoritative circles here repeat the denial that a Ghetto system is being planned for the Jews in German towns. They state that the recent restrictions on the movements of Jews in Berlin will not be extended to other towns.

Jewish proprietors of villas or large flats will be permitted to accommodate Jews deprived of homes. Aryan shops may continue to sell to Jews, and Jews will again be permitted to frequent Aryan restaurants and cafes.

It is stated that the establishment of labour camps for destitute Jews capable of working is being considered, and a scheme is being discussed which may enable employment of Jews in certain branches of work.

Authoritative quarters express the belief that within five years all Jews will have left Germany.—Reuter.

Private Race-horse Trainer Dead

LONDON, Dec 9.

The death is reported of Colledge Leader, private race horse trainer to Lord Derby, aged 55 following an operation for internal trouble. He was a member of the famous racing family and trained two classic winners, "Tideway, which won the 1,000 Guineas in 1936 and "Quashed", which won the Oaks in 1935. Leader also trained "Fair Copy", runnerup in last year's St Leger—Reuter..

ITALO-EGYPTIAN TALKS

CAIRO, Dec. 10.

An Egyptian spokesman stated that there was no question of the Suez Canal being discussed in the forthcoming Italo-Egyptian talks.—Reuter.

ITALIAN CONSULATE IN CORSICA BESIEGED

PARIS, Dec. 10.

The Italian Consulate at Bastia (Corsica) is reported to have been guarded following an incident last night when a hundred students demonstrated outside the Consulate and smashed windows with stones.

The police dispersed the demonstrators.—Reuter.

Air Minister's Visit To Rollsroyce Factory

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The Air Minister, Sir Kingsley Wood, made a tour of the aerial side of the Rollsroyce foctory at Derby this afternoon inspecting particularly experimental departments. In a speech he disclosed plans for a large extension of the company's factory at Crewe and said that the first factory at Crewe was nearing completion, and would employ 4,000 persons, second factory would be begun in March and completed in the following year providing employment for about three thousand more.—Reuter.

Export Guarantee Bill: German Suspicion

BERLIN, Dec 10.

Official circles in Germany are awaiting with interest the text of the new British Export Guarantees Bill.

Newspapers and political circles refrain from commenting but headlines indicate the importance attached to the news, for example the "Angriff" heads its report "Great Britain Declares Commercial War".—Reuter.

Tripuri Congress Session

Will Not Have Grandeur Of Haripura, Says R. C. Chairman

JUBBULPORE: Dec. 10.

To select a name for the Congress Nagar at Tripuri and transact other important items, the Executive Committee of the Tripuri Congress Reception Committee will meet on December 14, for the first time after it was formed.

The main office of the Reception Committee will be shifted to the site of the new Congress Nagar at Tripuri on December 15, on which date the post and telegraph offices also begin to function there.

In an interview on the progress of the arrangements, Seth Govin Das, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said that the work was making rapid progress and the different sub-committees were functioning satisfactorily "Mahakoshal, being a small and poor province, cannot claim to have the grandeur of the Haripura session, but as far as the comforts of the delegates and visitors are concerned, it will not lag behind any Congress session held so far," he added.—A.P.

British Emigrants For Australia

LONDON, Dec. 9.

A party of settlers left London to-day, enroute for New South Wales. The party included 17 boys for farm work and fourteen women for domestic work and 53 boys and girls from doctor bernardos homes All are proceeding to Australia under the assisted passage schemes for British emigrants which were resumed in May since when over 1,200 have left England for Australia.—B. O. W.

Fr. Levy On Incomes

PARIS, December 9.

M. Reynaud announced in the Chamber that the Government had agreed to mitigate the two per cent. levy on incomes for 3 million wage earners and two million agricultural labourers, because the lowering of interest on Treasury bonds had saved the State 470 million francs annually.—Reuter.

PRIDE OF INDIA
Make it a point to buy
GENUINE
B.M.K.P
FABRICS
THEY ARE MADE FROM THE FINEST COTTON & ARE GUARANTEED NOT TO SHRINK THEY ARE SOFT IN TEXTURE & BEAUTIFUL IN APPEARANCE FAMOUSE BRANDS ARE WHITE SHIRTING BLEACHED SATIN DRILL.
ONLY INDIA MADE GOODS TO SURPASS FOREIGN
B.M.K.P. FABRICS
336 A, Kalbadevi Road.
BOMBAY

Fascism Throws Out Strident Challenge

Eden Sounds Alarm Against Gathering Storm

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

Claiming to express the average Englishman's viewpoint on world problems Mr. Anthony Eden, in his speech at the National Association of Manufacturers, declared that he, like many present, belonged to the "missing generation."

Twenty years ago they fought in the hope that the power of arrogant militarism would be destroyed for ever, and tolerance and justice, and not force and greed, would rule. To-day they can ruefully reflect how remote we are from the goal of our hopes.

The blame lies not with one Government or nation alone. The realities facing us demand all our energy and concentration. They are blunt and grim. The world plainly has not been made safe for democracy. The other system of Government throws out strident challenge.

Faced by such a challenge we are acutely conscious of the need to defend ourselves materially and spiritually from the gathering storm and make sure where we stand, what we stand for and then stand firm.

WARSING TO DEMOCRACY

Mr. Eden continued: "False complacency is the worst calamity to befall any nation in critical times. We must realise the extent of the challenge and our shortcomings. But that does not mean that we are fainthearted. still less decadent".

He was convinced from what men and women of Britain were thinking and feeling to-day that they were just the same as they had been in the greatest moments of their history. "We shall care deeply and strongly for the same things. We all want to preserve for liberties and want freedom and security for ourselves, our children and our children's children.

"We all want peace however much we may differ as regards the methods to reach the common goal. Democracy must have the strength of the best tempered steel, not rigid but supple, the strength of the highest form of discipline, namely self-discipline.

"The British and American conception of the State and Society is very much the same, and I believe it is the right conception, the just conception, and gives the best scope for human progress.

"If we are determined it shall survive, it will survive; if we are not so determined it may well perish.

"Man was not made for the State. The State was made for man. After centuries of endeavour he is threatened by the State that he himself has created. No believer in democracy could accept such a state of affairs.

ASSURANCE TO AMERICA

"We in Britain know that we are no paragons. We acknowledge there are many chequered pages in our long history, yet there are standards in which we believe, and which we will not relinquish.

"The modern democratic State must be based on racial and religious toleration. The rights of minorities and majorities alike must be respected. We in Britain are living in a period of emergency of which none can see the end. We see a world vigorous and vital, but ruthless and challenging. In spirit we are preparing. We are not calling on others to help nor seeking to lure others to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. We have no such intention.

Mr. Eden's speech is greeted with an ovation rarely accorded to a visiting statesman.—Reuter.

LATAVIAN MINISTER SEES KING

Butler On Britain's Trade Relations With Baltic States

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The Latvian Foreign Minister, Monsieur Munters, was received in audience by the King at Buckingham Palace this morning. He lunched at the House of Commons as a guest of Mr. Alfred Bossom, M.P. This evening a dinner was given in his honour at the Latvian legation.

The Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. A. Butler speaking of the trade relations with the Baltic States at a dinner last night given in honour of M. Munters said that Britain formed one of two chief markets for Latvian agricultural products and was at the same time one of two chief suppliers of industrial goods to Latvia.

"We are for our part determined to maintain as far as possible free trading conditions and hope these conditions will be as favourable as possible to increase trade and improve the balance of trade." British cultural relationship with the Baltic States, he added, was becoming ever closer thanks to the initiative taken to establish English societies in all the three countries supported by the three governments. In Estonia, English occupied the position of the Premier foreign language. Acknowledging the toast, M. Munters said that the British exports to Latvia had shown continuous increase but it had not been as rapid as the increase of Latvian exports to the United Kingdom.—Reuter.

NEW U. S. MOBILISATION PLAN

FORT SHERIDAN, ILLINOIS (By Mail).

A mobilisation plan by which 750,000 men could be called to the colours in the first three months of a national emergency was recommended by military and naval experts who met in conference here.

Under the plan men eligible for service would be called to the colours by registration in election precincts and would be classified by boards composed of their neighbours.

The plan is considered likely to be a great improvement on that in effect in 1917 when America entered the Great war.

The conference recommended that the plan be adopted in all states so that they would be prepared for possible mobilisation.—Reuter

Hammond Suffers From Sunburn

PRETORIA Dec. 9.

Hammond, Captain of the M. C. C., has been ordered three days' rest as he is suffering from sunburn and he will not be able to play against North-Eastern Transvaal to-morrow.—Reuter.

Exemplar For Other States

Aundh Ruler On Working Of Responsible Ministry And Wardha Scheme

WARDHANGANJ, Dec. 9.

"Make your municipality self-sufficient by encouraging local industries. Don't export raw materials. On the other hand import them and after manufacturing finished goods export them in order to improve your finances. As we are using Swadeshi goods in our State, we hope all will do the same and support local village and town industries."

Thus observed the Ruler of Aundh in reply to an address presented by the Wardha Municipality to-day.

Referring to responsible Government in the Aundh State, he said:—

"We have based it on village Panchayats which will have elected presidents. The presidents will form taluka councils. The councils will in turn form the Central Assembly and the Assembly will have a responsible ministry."

Prince Appasaheb said:—

"Our constitution is based on education and village industries. We want to impart real education based on the Wardha scheme.

"I hope the example of Aundh will be followed by all States."—United Press.

ECHO OF ONE-DAY STRIKE

Disciplinary Action Against Maharashtra Congressmen

POONA, Dec. 9.

A resolution debarring those Congressmen, who participated in the one-day strike on Nov. 7 to protest against the Bombay Trades Disputes Bill from holding office on Congress Committees for a period of one year was passed by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee meeting held here on Monday last which was released to the Press to-day.—A. P.

BIHAR TENANCY ACT

Important Patna High Court Judgment

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA: Dec. 9.

Important point of law under the Bihar Tenancy Act, defining the status of a "Thekedar" apropos the Bakashta land, was decided to-day by the Division Bench of the Patna High Court, consisting of Justices Fazal Ali and Varma.

The point for decision was the status of "Thekedar," who purchased the occupancy holding of the Rayat in execution of a rent decree during his Vhika and whether he was entitled to sell the holding to another, and the point under consideration was what right the purchaser from the Thekedar would acquire in that holding.

Their Lordships held that under Sec. 22 of Clause 3 of the Bihar Tenancy Act, the Thekedar, who purchased the occupancy holding, would not acquire occupancy right therein, but would acquire only non-occupancy right, which he was not able to transfer. If the occupancy holding was transferred the transference would be liable for ejection by the co-sharer landlords.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 4, 1995
Muslim: Shaval 18, 1367
Parsi: Tir 7, 1308
Hightide: 2-35; 14-39
Lowtide: 8-47; 20-32
Sunrise: 7h. 1m.
Sunset: 6h. 2m.

Monday, Dec. 12.

Meeting of Textile Enquiry Committee, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Town Hall.
Meeting of Rent Enquiry Committee 12 noon Council Hall.

YOUTHS' PARLIAMENT

Members and friends will meet at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. in order to organize groups of men and women to do social work in City and Suburbs.

C. L. BOYS HIGH SCHOOL

The prize distribution ceremony of the C. L. Boys High School, Dadar, will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. Mr. V. D. Ghate, Educational Inspector, will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Death, The Deliverer" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m.

G.I.P.R. EMPLOYEES SOCIETY

The Jubilee of the G.I.P. Railway Employees Mutual Benefit Society will be celebrated at the Cooperage to-day (Sunday), from 4-30 to 7-30 p.m.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The written examination of the students of the Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class (Advanced) on "Urban Co-operation" will be held to-day (Sunday), at 11 a.m. (S.T.) in the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Students are requested to attend in time.

TENANTS ASSOCIATION

The Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Tenants Association will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Soman Building, Girgaon Road, Bombay 4.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association Mr. Balookaka Kanitkar of Poona will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. on "Shivaji's incomplete work."

ANDHERI CITIZENS MEETING

A public meeting of the Andheri citizens will be held at Chothani's Building Dawood Bag Andheri to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. (S.T.) to consider the question of establishing Andheri Residents' Association and for electing the office-bearers

BUDDHA SOCIETY

A public lecture will be delivered by the German Vaishnava Sadhu Swami Sadanandas in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Lord Buddha's Message To The Modern Hindu".

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

A prize-debate will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. at K. V. F. N. School premises. The proposition will be that "In the opinion of the house military education should be made compulsory". Mr. K. M. Udiawar M.A., will preside and Mr. N. K. Upadhyaya will act as a judge.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a Harikatha Kalakshepam on "Chandrahasa" by Brahmasri T. P. Kalyanarama Sastrigal, (son of late T. S. Panchapakesa Sastrigal of Kumbakonam) at 4-15 p.m. today (Sunday), at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G.I.P.

FREE CINEMA SHOW AT SASSOON MILL

The Welfare Department of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., has arranged an exhibition of Cinema Films at the Jacob Sassoon Mills today (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the benefit of their Jacob Sassoon and Apollo Mills. There will be music and other entertainment in addition to a running commentary by Dr. S. W. Patil.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Perfect Specimen" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Rackets Busters" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"My Son" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Marcus Show" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"60 Glorious Years" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Zamana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Lalbuzakkad" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-15 p.m.
MINERVA—"Street Singer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Texans" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Industrial India" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
PATHE—"Who Goes Next?" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
REGAL—"Gateway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Adhikar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Dobule Cross" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WEST-END—"Professor Vaman M. Sc." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

BASIC ENGLISH ASSOCIATION

The Study Circle will not meet today (Sunday), at 9 a.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. G. L. Vaidya will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

SWASTIC LEAGUE

The League will hold its "Swastik Day" to-day (Sunday), when volunteers will go out with sealed boxes and make door-to-door collections of funds for the volunteer corps.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY

The Original Imperial Band of Bombay under the Directorship of Mr. P. C Freitas will play a programme of Music at the Chowpatty Bandstand, today (Sunday), from 5-45 p.m. (S.T.).

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The Ordinary General Body Meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Shet Gordhandas Sundardas Medical College, Parel, Bombay.

STUDENTS' UNION CHARITY SHOW

In aid of the Bombay Students' Union a charity show of the film 'Manzil' will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at the West End Cinema. The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie will preside. Tickets will be sold at the gate. Rates:—Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1, and annas 8. Special concession to High School students, As 2.

BALL BADMINTON (SINGLES) TOURNAMENT

Entries for the above tournament organized by the South Indian Association, Matunga, will close to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) and draws will take place immediately thereafter in the Association premises. The matches will commence from Sunday the 18th December. Entry forms and rules can be had from the Secretary of the Association

RECEPTION TO T.U.C. PRESIDENT

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union, the Best Omnibus Drivers' Union, The Best Omnibus Conductors' Union, The Tramway Traffic Union and the K. E. M. Hospital and G.S.M. College Employees' Union, a meeting of the members of these unions will be held to-day (Sunday), at 11 p.m. at Jinnah Hall, near Congress House, to accord a Reception to Dr. Suresh Chandra Bannerjee, M.L.A., President, All-India Trade Union Congress, who will also address the meeting. Comrade M. R. Masani will preside.

REMOVE BAN ON NARIMAN

Memorial Submitted To Congress President

BOMBAY, Dec. 10

It is understood that a memorial signed by five thousand citizen has been despatched to Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose urging him to remove the ban imposed on Sjt. K. F. Nariman and protesting against his exclusion from the candidates selected to contest the forthcoming Municipal elections in the city on behalf of the Congress.

A further memorial in this connection bearing further signatures of citizens is likely, it is stated, to be sent to Sjt. Bose at Wardha in the course of a day or two.—United Press.

Fire At Pioneer Fibre Co., Offices

A devastating fire involving property worth rupees 2,00,000, broke out in the Pioneer Fibre Co. Ltd., situated at the Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, in the early hours of Saturday morning.

The lurid flames which were fanned by the wind, spread wildly, gutting completely the factory and damaging a part of the adjacent Power Sub-Station, belonging to the B.E.S.T. Co. Seven Fire Engines from different stations put up a heroic struggle for a full hour before the fire could be brought under control.

The actual loss is estimated to be Rs. 50,000.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENTS' ASSOCIATION

The twentysixth annual general meeting of the Association, will be held in the Association Hall to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when, passing of the Annual Report along with the statement of Accounts, appointment of new Auditors, election of the New Managing Council etc., will take place.

PHYSICAL CULTURE DEMONSTRATION

Under the auspices of the South Kanara Physical Culture Institute Prof. Sheshappa's pupils will give a gymnastic and acrobatic performance at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, to-day (Sunday), from 4-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.). Special rates of annas four are kept for School Children only.

The Hon'ble Mr. M Y. Nurie will preside.

ADULT EDUCATION

Prof. d'Andrade and Mr. Marathe will meet their students in Modern Philosophy and Radio Communication in Wilson College to-morrow (Monday) Dr Valavalkar and Mr. Desai will meet their students in "Citizenship" and Photography in the University, South Wing to-morrow (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. The Rev. Fr Duhr, Profs. Phatak and Vyas will meet their students in German, Marathi Literature and Gujarati Literature in St. Xavier's College, Ruia College and Modern School to-morrow (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. 7 p.m. and 6-30 p.m.

CONGRESS MEMBERS IN GHATKOPAR

The complete list of Congress members enrolled in Ghatkopar before 31st October will remain open for inspections to the Congress members at Khadi Gram Udyoga Bhandar, Lasanwala Wadi, Havali Road for a fortnight from to-day (Sunday), for a week, from 8 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m.

In case of any changes or correction to be made the members are requested to submit written applications to the Secretary Ghatkopar Taluka Congress Committee.

PROTEST MEETING AT "ALSIKAPATIA"

Under the auspices of the Jodhpur Rajpraja Mandal a meeting has been arranged to be held in the hall of "Alsikapatia" to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of the great Rajasthani leader Mr. Kanhayalal Kalayantri to protest against the policy of repression carried on in Mewar Rajkot Hyderabad Dhenkanal Talchar etc. Appeals for famine relief in Marwar will also be made. The speakers will include Maharaja Mohansingji (uncle of Banswara ruler) and Professor R. N. Sharma M.A. The presidence of all the Rajasthani is solicited.

GANDHI-IRWIN PACT BROKEN

Salt Concession Withdrawn

KARACHI, Dec. 10.

It is understood, that the concession allowed to Thar Division under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931, about the use of salt available in natural deposits for domestic purposes, has been withdrawn.

It is further understood that Prof. Ghansham Jethanand, Leader of the Congress Party in the Sind Assembly, has addressed a letter to the Chief Minister of Sind, urging upon him to represent to the Government of India to allow the above concession to the poor people of Thar Division. —United Press.

INCOME-TAX BILL EXPLAINED

Wheat Import Duty Bill On Monday

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10.

A meeting of the Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly, was held, during lunch recess, to-day, when Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Party, is understood to have explained to the party members, the implications of the Income-Tax Bill, as it is now emerging out of the House, as a result of the compromise made at the party leaders' meeting.

The Wheat Bill imposing Import Duty of Re. 1-8 as per cwt. on wheat and wheat flour, will be taken up on Monday.

Some amendments have been tabled, that forward contracts of wheat should be exempted from this duty. The Congress Party, it is understood, might agree to the exemption being granted in case of the consignments already shipped, and on the way to India, but it should not apply in all cases, as that would nullify the object of the bill—United Press

CALCUTTA'S NEW SHERIFF.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10

The associated press understands that His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has appointed Khan Bahadur Sheikh Fazal Ellahi, M.L.A. (Bengal) Sheriff of Calcutta for the year 1939-40 in succession to Commander S. C. Lyttleton.—A. P.

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
•Humphrey BOGART
•George •Gloria
BRENT DICKSON
in WARNER Bros.'
"RACKET BUSTERS"

N. B.—Upto WED DEC. 14 The Theatre will be closed on Thursday and Friday to give final touches to the redecorations and renovations started since the past month.

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
•DON AMECHE
•ARLENE WHELAN
in
"GATEWAY"
Also Latest—
"MARCH of TIME"

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS • Follies And Frescos

By N. J.

After waiting in vain for a pretty while for an odd press ticket coming my way, and incidentally, after once again noting the lesson taught by my life—not to hope for the half-pence, I visited the Excelsior theatre last week, where the Marcus Company threatens to become a permanent fixture.

Well, I had my due fill of the Follies and an eye-full of the celebrated Marcus lovelies alright. There is no gainsaying the fact that they are the snappiest show in town and the citizens of Bombay, who never fail to appreciate and applaud a good thing, are naturally making a bee-line for the Excelsior all those evenings and nights.

The stars scintillate in their exotic firmament; the Peaches put IT across the foot-lights; the orchestra warms up the cockles of the heart. The repertoire was something to thrill the most jaded nerves and the various items were rendered with a wonderful verve and vivacity. The settings were of the lavishest and the costumes of the apologiest!

Added to the novelty there was an air of delightful informality about it all, which did not fail to rouse even the most phlegmatic among men. No wonder then that the Marcus cuties have become the craze of the city for weeks on end now!

High Heresy

As far as its entertainment is concerned, the public knows what it wants—and gets it. This observation no doubt sounds very obvious but its meaning is lost upon many of us. At any rate our high-brows, aesthetes and the superior persons generally will view this remark as a high heresy. They are never tired of dinning into the public's ear what they think is good for it. They will insist with a pathetic frequency upon the high mission of Art. And they are always united in deploring the low tastes of the common herd!

Nowadays there is a good deal of talk about the artistic renaissance of India and all that, which is certainly very welcome. During the last few years we have been often regaled with the expositions and demonstrations of the ancient Kathakali and other dancing systems. Now I have nothing but the highest admiration for those highly developed techniques. They reveal as nothing else the lofty level of our cultural heritage. But surely it is futile and fatuous to expect these types of dancing to catch the public fancy to-day.

* * * *

They are no doubt our valued artistic treasure but their place is hardly on the popular stage. In their intricate choreography, and in their superb symbolism they may be unrivalled, but to the public at large they remain baffling—and boring!

The weird costumes, the fantastic masks and the nightmare makeups of the Kathakali dancers, for example, are more likely to bring giggles than shouts of glee from the galleries. I am aware I am talking like a rank Philistine and that I shall be given up by the "superior persons" as a hopeless low-brow. But with all due deference to the revivalists, the renascentists and the classical critics, I cannot help saying that for entertaining the tired mind of an evening I vote for a Marcus cutie and not a Kathakali martinet.

Quo Vaedis?

I am not decrying Kathakali and other ancient terpsichorean systems. I am their ardent admirer. I am happy over the revival of public interest in them. Those priceless artistic treasures were very near being lost and they were saved in the very nick of time by pioneers like Uday Shankar and Menaka. Both of those artistes have not only made their own countrymen conscious

NOT A FRESCO

Gopinath, of Travancore, portraying Love.

of their cultural heritage but even won laurels in Europe and America. India, as much as Menaka herself, is proud over the International Trophy won at the Berlin Olympiad, by the latter's talented troupe. The efforts that are being made by Uday Shankar to found an academy of Indian dancing are assured of warm support from his countrymen.

But having said so much—Quo Vadis? I may ask. Where is the present art revival leading us to? Is the renaissance meant only for long-haired artists and high-browed critics, or is it meant to be national and popular—which means for simple folk like you and me? Is it to be the preserve of enterprising society ladies, who can collar a few plutocrats and princes, or is to percolate to the masses?

Ecstasy v. Enui

"Art for art's sake" is no doubt a great maxim. But this does not mean that art is for the artists' sake. A work of art must have its appeal primarily to the eye and the ear and only secondarily to the intellect.

This is exactly where a show like the Marcus Follies scores over our classical dancing. The latter has too much of the symbolism and mysticism to make it an item of really popular entertainment. Only those who are properly initiated into the mysteries and intricacies of Kathakali, for example, can appreciate its highly polished perfection. It is like solving a difficult geometrical problem. It no doubt affords exquisite entertainment—but only to the mathematicians.

Similarly when Uday Shankar demonstrates the technique of the Mudras, it may provide a rare treat to the cognoscenti, but to the rest—which means to 999 people out of 1,000—it is just a puzzling—and boring—pantomine. Compare with this Madame Nirska's Butterfly Dance. It instantaneously casts its magic spell over every Tom, Dick and Harry in the house. You follow every motion of the gossamer wings with breathless suspense. You feel elated, ecstatic.....while the predominant feeling generated by the exhibition of classical dances is one of enui—may be very reverential enui, but enui all the same.

Hot-House Smell

I welcome the revival of classical dancing. But I have often wondered why a revival should have been necessary at all! Why should it have lost its popularity, why should it have become moribund in the first instance and needed artificial respiration. Art critics, who periodically and professionally go into raptures over "an Ajanta fresco come to life" have never bothered to think out why those frescoes should have lost their life at all—metaphorically speaking?

The answer is simple. Classicism killed classical dancing. Our art became divorced from reality. Instead of warming the hearts of the people it started shooting over their heads. It became too exclusive, too intellectual and in that process also too artificial and too wooden.

I am afraid those who are devoting their time and efforts to the work of renaissance have so far failed to appreciate this aspect of the problem. Their enthusiasm for Lost Causes has in a way made them turn the blind eye to live realities. Do they honestly believe that classical dancing in its pure form will ap-

BUT A FOLLY ALRIGHT

Ruth Vernon, of the Marcus Company, just looking lovely.

peal to modern tastes and that it will become popular? Is the renaissance to be perused only as a drawing-room hobby or as a museum display? Or is it to inform the people at large. No art can live without popular appeal and patronage. The present movement smells too much of the hot-house. Artistes and our old friends the superior critics will no doubt be able to cash in kudos if not in shekels) on the present boom, but how long is it going to last?

It is easy enough to revive classical dancing, but can it survive?—I wonder...

Absurd Attempt

It is my considered opinion, moreover, that ancient systems of dance like the Kathakali are hardly suited to the tempo of modern life. They were the efflorescence of a leisurely age. They are typical of our old-world culture and must be treasured as our national heritage. But can they be bodily adopted to our present-day civilisation?

The form of dance expresses the spirit of an age and to force an Ajanta fresco to come to life on a Bombay stage is to transform it into a caricature. It may be admirable to try to captivate the spirit of forgotten times, but to try to make its form represent our modern artistic feelings is patently absurd.

Art, to our forbears, was a ritual if not a religion. To us, when all is said and done, its appeal is primarily measured through its entertainment and cultural values. We live in a material age and it is better to admit as much in spite of what the aesthetic storks may assert. Few—none—of us have the requisite leisure to devote to the study of the rigid symbolisms of classical dancings. Why, many of as (even among the Hindus) are not even acquainted with the mythological happenings on which all those dance sequences are based. It is futile, therefore, to expect the classical dances will catch the public fancy to-day as I have already stressed.

Creative Urge

What is needed is not merely a revival but a revitalisation. Pouring old wine in new bottles is not enough: The wine itself must be renewed. Dance is no more static, than it is plastic. It must grow with the times, must adapt itself to new environment and must breathe the joys and griefs, the hopes and fears, the struggles and aspirations of the age.

To treasure Kathakali and other ancient system is our national duty; but to hark back to them to express our present individuality is to confess our artistic bankruptcy. Preservation is no doubt necessary; but creation is of the very essence of existence.

Fortunately in the wave of the revival of classicism, we here and there come across the creative urge of our modernism. Artistes, as yet isolated and somewhat afraid of the frowns of superior critics, are trying to strike new paths and give expression to their own elan vital rather than to copy the styles and attitudes of 2000 years ago.

Ajanta and Ellora have had their day; why should not Bombay and Calcutta, too, be immortalised for generations unborn? Why should we always run to mythology for our inspiration? Why should we not draw on the emotions and experiences of our own lives? Classicism ought to serve as a challenge and not as a taboo, as an encouragement and not as an inhibition.

Let us boldly portray the follies and triumphs of the present generation, rather than slavishly copy the effete forms and frescoes of our ancestors. Let us dance to the tune of the joys and sorrows of our own life, rather than to the dirge of the dead.

Where is the present art revival leading us to? Is the renaissance meant only for long-haired artists and high-browed critics, or is it meant to be national *and popular — which means for simple folk like you and me?*

It will Shake You to the Bone-Marrow!

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STARRING:
NASEEM
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THIRD WEEK
OF
PRABHAT'S
PRESENT-DAY PROBLEM PICTURE:

My Son

Remember,
It's PRABHAT'S!

We hear many a tale of people
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—who suffer due to other's folly
—who are oppressed by Society
But how little we think of what THEY feel!

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THE RISE
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GUARANTEE—In case of failure double the price refundable.

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"HAVE—A—HEART" FETE

A TREAT FOR BOMBAY

There is a treat in store for Bombay. On Saturday, Dec. 17, the public of Bombay will witness the opening of an open-air Fete of great magnitude.

The Fete is named "Have-A-Heart," which is quite befitting the spectacular and alluring sights, entertainments and side-shows that it contains, as every one of them would require a good heart from the on-lookers.

The Fete is spread over a large area of ground on Churchgate Reclamation, near the Brabourne Stadium.

The owner of the Fete, Mr. P.D. Harder, has already paid a princely sum of Rs. 25,000 in charity to Anti-T.B. Funds.

Besides several side-shows like the dodging electric cars, ferry-wheels, merry-go-rounds, aquarium, motor boats, circus, there is the sensational fire-dive, the tight rope acts, a miniature railway with old-time steam engine and coaches and a large up-to-date dancing floor to add to the pleasures of visitors.

With the grounds almost surrounded by the sea, Bombay can look forward to a really bright and exciting entertainment.

Economic And Industrial Survey Committee Meets

The Economic and Industrial Survey Committee, appointed by the Government of Bombay in April last, to survey the industrial position of the Presidency and suggest ways and means of improving the same, met, for the first time, on Saturday afternoon when Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas occupied the chair.

The matter that engaged the attention of the Committee concerned the utilisation of the forest produce in the Province and when the Committee rose for the day, it had only partially discussed the elaborate note prepared by the Secretary.

The Committee will meet at a later date.

(A fuller report on the subject will appear in our another issue.)

DISALLOWED FOURTH TIME!

FATE OF MR. JAMSHED NUSSERVANJI'S BILL FOR CULTIVATORS' TENANCY RIGHT

KARACHI, Dec. 10.

His Excellency the Governor of Sind has disallowed Mr. Jamshed Nusservanji's Bill, in regard to tenancy rights of cultivators for the fourth time.

Mr. Jamshed Nussarvanji, through his bill, wanted to ensure that Zamindars should not eject from lands Haris, without proper reasons, and suggested the appointment of an officer for the purpose.—United Press.

Dinkarrao And Bhaurao Arrested

KOLHAPUR, Dec. 10.

Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, a leader of the Shirol 'Peta', was arrested last night at Jaysingpur.

Mr. Bhaurao Ladge, another leader of the same 'peta', was arrested to-day.

Mr. B. V. Shikhare, General Secretary, Deccan States' People's Sabha, has issued a statement requesting the people to be calm, and the Maharaja and the Prime Minister not to precipitate a crisis.—United Press.

Windfall For League

LONDON: Dec. 9.

It is announced that the League of Nations' Union has received an anonymous gift of £20,000.—Reuter.

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Whose lilting melodies are a hundred times sweeter than sugar.....

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DECEMBER 17, 1938!

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Music: Sjt. R. C. BORAL

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*RAMKUMARI, Etc.

THE MINERVA

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

$2,250 EARNED BY ANNA MAY, THE ELEPHANT IN "GUNGA DIN", HELPED FORESTALL FORECLOSURE OF HER HOME, THE LOS ANGELES ZOO.
GINGER ROGERS IS HAVING A HOME BUILT ENTIRELY OF GLASS... EVEN FURNISHINGS ARE OF GLASS
AFTER SEVERAL ANIMALS HAD BEEN SUGGESTED AS MASCOT FOR THE PRISON FOOTBALL TEAM IN "UP THE RIVER", A ZEBRA WAS SELECTED AS MOST APPROPRIATE

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION

Many of the readers who take enthusiastic part in our competitions have expressed the wish that "Figure Words" should be repeated as often as possible as they find these Competitions interesting as well as best suited for old and young of all the communities who wish to take part. To get a prize of over Rs. 100|- is indeed very tempting and many of the readers will surely take a hand in the present competition. It is very simple and at the same time such as to bring within the reach of each the probability of getting a share in the prize. In the last competition fourteen persons got Rs. 101|- each. What a prize to get for only Annas eight! We hope that you may be one of the successful competitors this time.

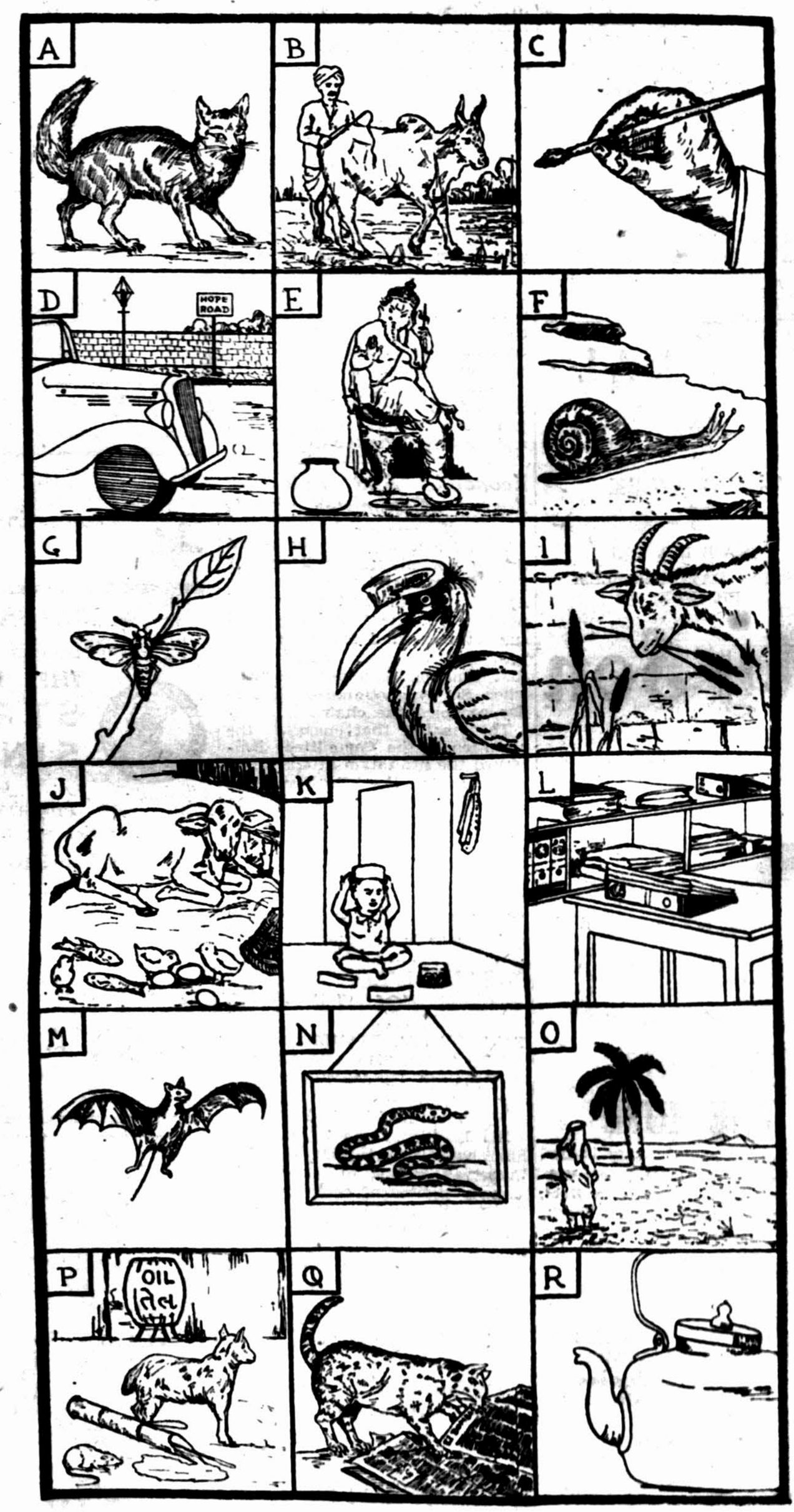
Each letter of the alphabet is given marks according to its position in the alphabet, e.g., A-1, H-8, Q-17. Z-26. For the convenience and ready guidance of the readers a list of the marks is given below.

The illustrations on the left show well-known objects, a list of which is also given below. For the purpose of this competition you are to pick out the words from this list only.

The marks of each of the letters in the name of the object are to be totalled up. For example illustration "F" is that of a "Snail." The total number of marks for "Snail" is 55. (S-19, N-14, A-1, 1-9, L-12). The block of figures No. 16 in the series on the right shows the figure "55". You have, therefore, to enter No. 16 against "F" in the coupon.

Similarly you may fill in the rest of the coupon and submit as many entries as you like with an entrance fee of Ans. 8|- for each coupon before, 14th December 1938 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full. in block Capitals.
2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.
3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 14th December, 1938, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition
6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified
7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or



A—1	N—14
B—2	O—15
C—3	P—16
D—4	Q—17
E—5	R—18
F—6	S—19
G—7	T—20
H—8	U—21
I—9	V—22
J—10	W—23
K—11	X—24
L—12	Y—25
M—13	Z—26

LIST OF WORDS

ANT	FILES	OIL
BAT	FISH	OX
BEAK	FOX	PALM
BRUSH	FRAME	PAPER
CALF	GOAT	PEG
CAPS	IDOL	POT
CAR	LAMB	RAT
CAT	LAMP	ROAD
CHILD	LEAF	SAND
CORN	LID	SNAIL
EGGS	MAN	SNAKE
FIELD	MOTH	TABLE

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1 — 19	2 — 22	3 — 23
4 — 24	5 — 25	6 — 28
7 — 36	8 — 38	9 — 39
10 — 40	11 — 42	12 — 43
13 — 45	14 — 50	15 — 51
16 — 55	17 — 56	18 — 68

delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry

Figure Words Competition

11/12/38.

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	16
G	
H	
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,

The "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd.,

Red House,

Parsee Bazaar Street,

Fort BOMBAY

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:

POST BOX NO 746 G P O BOMBAY

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 14th DECEMBER 1938

(Extra Coupons See Page 41)

SUCCESSFUL MUSICAL CAREER

Miss Daulat Nanavati Receives Congratulations

In March last the "Bombay Chronicle" announced in its columns the success of Miss Daulat J. D. Nanavati, F. T. C. L., in her remarkable musical career. She was the recipient of the "Bhikhaji Limjibhoy Palamkote Prizes" of £16 (cash) and a gold medal for 1937 for Fellowship in Pianoforte playing.

She was thus the first Parsi lady to win the Palamkote Prizes in F.T.C.L. Diploma Examination in India. In 1928 she commenced her musical study at St. Teresa's Convent Santa Cruz. She passed her A.T.C.L. in 1934, and a year later L.T.C.L. In 1937 F.T.C.L. Diploma Examination was passed at St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra.

The presentation of the Gold Medal and the cheque for £16 to Miss Nanavati was made the other day, at St. Joseph's Convent Bandra, by Mr. Adolph Mann, A.R.C.M. on behalf of the Trinity College of Music, London.

Miss Nanavati rendered a group of pieces by Claud Debussy. Then "Rhapsody in F Sharp Minor" by Dohnanyi was rendered beautifully, and was much applauded. This showed the great grasp of the composition. Incidentally it may be mentioned that that was one of the works Miss Nanavati performed for her Fellowship Examination, last year.

Mr. E. Gorringe, Hon. T.C.L. (Local Secretary of the Trinity College of Music) explained that through the generous aid of Miss Bhikhaji L. Palamkote the College was able annually to present a cheque and gold medal to the Parsee candidates who, having gained a diploma, secured the highest marks in the pianoforte playing examinations held throughout India.

Mr. Gorringe then introduced Mr. Adolph Mann, A.R.C.M. (one of the College examiners who is at present examining in Bombay) and requested him to make the presentation.

MISS NANAVATI

Mr. Mann congratulated the recipient and explained that the idea of Miss Palamkote's prize was to further the musical interests of the Parsee community and to encourage Parsees to enter for the diploma examinations of the College. Miss Palamkote, he added had done great things for music in Bombay during her very successful musical career.

Miss Nanavati then played a movement from the "Piano Suite" by Dvorak. This was a very brilliant performance. Her tone and technique left nothing to be desired.

It is understood that Miss Nanavati will be proceeding shortly to the Trinity College, London to complete her musical studies there.

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.....MURDER NO. 1.....

★ WHO KILLED SHETH SUKKER CHAND?

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BLACK SHADOW! .....A SHOT FROM A GUN!
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THE WEST-END

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STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

IT COST $5 TO SHIP A 25¢ WAGON LOAD OF STRAW TO HOLLYWOOD TO MATCH TECHNICOLOR SCENES FOR "JESSE JAMES" FILMED IN PINEVILLE, MO.
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WAS CHORUS MAN, VILLAIN, FEMALE IMPERSONATOR, COMEDIAN, CAMERAMAN, DIRECTOR AND STUDIO ELECTRICIAN DURING HIS FIRST FEW YEARS IN PICTURES!
JANET WALDO, LACED INTO THIS ARMOR AS PART OF HER "ZAZA" COSTUME, COULDN'T RECALL SEEING SUCH GARMENTS BEFORE —. BUT AFTER WEARING THEM VOWS SHE'LL NEVER FORGET THEM!

November Lucky Numbers

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of Nov. was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for November.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money Order.

The holders of the Lucky Number copies may personally deliver the same at our Office and receive payment between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. on any working day.

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Sports Jottings From Here — And There

REFLECTIONS ON THE PENTANGULAR

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The second Session of the Pentangular Cricket Tournament is come and gone. It was a total failure last year. But the session just over was a great success. There is not the least doubt that the participation of the Hindus made all the difference. There were several other factors too which contributed to the increasing popularity of the festival. I shall refer to them by and by. The outstanding fact remains that saving the Bombay Gymkhana Stands the whole Stadium was filled to its fullest capacity. On certain days there must have been at least 30,000 spectators all round. What a difference it is! In the old days, when the Tournament was staged at the Azad Maidan, the crowd could not have been more than 15,000 at any time—even when the foreign teams played there. There were many sceptics like Mr. L. R. Tairsee. President of the Hindu Gymkhana who could never bring himself to believe that the huge stands could be packed during the Pentangular. I hope they are now disillusioned. I am sure everybody has made handsome profit—including the C.C.I. of course. Some people, I understand took advantage of the nest and heavy demand for tickets and profiteered to their hearts' content.

COMMUNALISM'S TOLL

Needless to mention unbounded enthusiasm prevailed all throughout. And according to the situation of the contests, excitement ran high time and again. There were scuffles and hand-to-hand fights a plenty. About the language used between rival parties, the less said the better. I wish some of those wise people who cannot think of cricket on any other terms than communal were present in the Public Stands to regale themselves of the epithets employed and participated in the guerilla warfare that was going on from time to time. Then they would have realised to a certain extent the immense harm this Tournament is doing to the public life of Bombay. It stands against the spirit of nationalism as well as sportsmanship. Its only "raison d'etre" is its ability to fan the fire of communalism. Because it brings in money, it must be supported. I am convinced there must be a limit to this greed. Unless this spirit of communalism is eradicated soon I am sure it will envelop the whole of the sporting world of India and no irreparable damage to it before long.

DISGRACEFUL BEHAVIOUR

There is another aspect of the behaviour of the crowd which deserves special condemnation. I am referring to the rush of people to the pitch when a player has scored a century or has done something highly complimentary. I can understand people going there to garland the deserving players. But to run up with no other object than shaking hands or patting on their backs is the height of absurdity. I am glad, the C.C.I. authorities have put up wire-fencings all-round to prevent their invasion.

Still there was another mischief which persisted to the last and that was stone-throwing. I fail to understand the motive behind it. It cannot certainly give any pleasure to those throwers if any of their favourites were to sprain an ankle or leg while fielding in that area. It may ruin his cricket career for life. I sincerely hope that the parents and guardians of the boys—as well as their teachers—would impress this point on their minds. In any case it should not be allowed to recur.

TALE OF DROPPED CATCHES

Now turning to the Tournament itself. The opening match between the Europeans and the Parsis did not produce anything better than the usual Gymkhana type of Cricket. Neither in batting nor in bowling did it reach a high standard of perfection. Philpot-Brookes was the only outstanding player in the match who scored a brilliant 143. His batting was superb, carpet drives and square cuts being his specialities. He was also a fielder of no mean order. A fine acquisition to European cricket in India! Tew and Wensley fared well with their bats but they were very lucky to score. 71 and 59 respectively, as they were given renewed lives early in their careers. Among the Parsis the only batsmen who shone were Khot (92) Aibara (51) and Meher-Homji (66). Isn't it surprising that Khot who was about to be dropped by the Parsi selectors should score nearly a century? The bowling honours of the match were claimed by Palsetia, who bagged 7 wickets for 109 runs in the second innings. The worst feature of the match was the hopeless fielding on both sides. Catches were dropped galore. Fortunately these mistakes made the match more interesting from the spectators' point of view than it might have been.

"REST" JUSTIFY INCLUSION

In the second match, the Rest put up a much stouter fight than was expected. It is true the Hindus amassed the record figure of 560 runs for 7 wickets at their expense. And Amarnath knocked up the highest individual score of 241. Jai had a century to his credit too. But did they not cause a lot of worry to their redoubtable opponets by capturing their first 4 wickets for 77 runs? If they had their Chief Gunner, Richards in their firing line, who knows they might have given the Hindus a good run for their money? However it stands to their immeasurable credit that they were able to collect as many as 349 runs against a great array of All-India bowlers like Amarsingh, Bannerjee, C. S. Nayudu, C. K. Nayudu, Amarnath and Mankad. High praise is due to Harris and Bhaskar who scored a fine 100 and 88 respectively. And mind you, Bhaskar was in the Reserve! Harris scored another 48 in the second innings with Hazare equalling the figure. Harris was undoubtedly their mainstay in all departments. If de Saram could play, the Hindu bowlers would have surely had a rough time of it at his hands. Any way, the "Rest" have now definitely proved their title to inclusion in the Pentangular. It is only a question of time when they will fight the champions on even terms.

ORTON'S BOWLING FEAT

The third match between the Muslims and the Europeans saw an amazing debacle. Scoring 155 for the first wicket, the remaining Muslim batsmen were dismissed for an addition of 91 runs only. Mushtaq Ali played brilliantly for his 157. The bowler who was responsible for this terrible landslide was Orton. He claimed 7 victims for 51 runs only and had a hat-trick to his credit too. Strangely enough, this left-handed slow-bowler did not have a single wicket to his credit in the first match. The Europeans replied with 172 runs. Neither Nissar nor Saeed Ahmed who worked such a terrible havoc against the Hindus later on, could create any impression. It was left to Mubarak Ali and Amir Elahi to effect their easy downfall. In their second innings Wazir Ali and Nazir Ali batted in splendid style, the former scoring a century—112 to be axact. The young colt Ibrahim, acquitted himself very creditably. When it was thought that the Europeans would be defeated by a big margin they rose to the occasion and put up excellent fight—Summerhays (54), Dowson (50), Tew (43) and Wilson (34) being the conspicuous batsmen among them. Amir Elahi captured 8 wickets in all in this match.

GREATEST SENSATION

It was, however, the final match which created the greatest sensation and the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Although the Hindus were deprived of the services of their two stalwarts, Amarnath and Vijay Merchant, they had a fairly strong batting side. Imagine the consternation of their supporters when they saw their favourites going down for the insignificant total of 69 runs. Nissar and Saeed Ahmed had done the trick. 5 for 20 and 4 for 12 were their respective analysis. Various reasons are now being advanced for this astonishing collapse. The wicket was wet, the batting order wrong and above all the players were not in their fighting trim. To my mind the Hindu selectors had blundered when they left out a sticky batsman like Bose to make the room for Chury who was neither a safe batsman nor a reliable fielder. A batsman of Bose's type would have been invaluable, especially when Hindlekar was playing indifferently and Amarnath and Merchant were not there to stay the rot. The fact that no other batsman except C. K. Nayudu could stick on showed, that they were all suffering from 'Nerves'.

DECIDING FACTOR

The Muslims might have met with a similar fate were the Hindu fielders as alert and safe as their rivals. But their fielding was disgraceful when Amir Elahi and Saeed Ahmed got together and raised the total from 166 to 322 for the seventh wicket. It was really this lucky partnership—more than even their collapse in the first innings—which caused their undoing, and placed the Muslims in an invulnerable position. The Nayudu brothers be it noted, were alone responsible for dismissing all the Muslims. C. S. capturing 7 wickets for 109 runs. The brothers rose again to the occasion when their turn for batting came in the second innings. Playing gallantly they had almost secured a firm grip on the game. But fate conspired to deprive them of their hold. C. K. was wrongly given out and C. S. was brilliantly held by Kadri in one of the finest catches ever seen in the Tournament. The Muslims experienced little difficulty in ramming the early advantage home and winning the match by six wickets.

CONTRAST IN SPIRIT

As I have stated before, it was splendid team-work of the Muslims and their exemplary team-spirit which won the Championship for them again. They placed implicit confidence in their leader Syed Wazir Ali, and did his bidding whole-heartedly. Nor so the Hindus. They were driven by strife and personal factions. Major C. K. Nayudu, their captain received little cohesion and obedience from some of his colleagues. For instance, C. K. had to transmit his orders on the field to Amar Singh through Jai. Only towards the last stage of the match I noticed a commendable change in the behaviour of the Jamnagar player. If all the allegations now being made in the press and elsewhere have a modicum of truth, the Hindus need a thorough cleansing of their stable.

PREPARATION FOR NEXT YEAR

What am deeply concerned with is that most of the players who are expected to don the flannels against the M.C.C. next year are out of form and tune. Nissar and Bannerji have fallen off considerably and there is nobody to replace them. Amar Singh has grown too unreliable. Hindlekar has become slack. He needs shaking up a bit. Fortunately a promising wicket-keeper of the stamp of Abbas Khan has arisen. Failing Hindlekar, he may step in. Prithvi Raj and Harris will be fresh acquisitions. What is necessary is that the Board of Control should be on the watch from now for the next year's All-India team

TRAINING OF UMPIRES

Before I close this article. I must refer to the umpires. I fully realise the onerous and thankless nature of their task. I am really very sorry that I had to be very severe on Umpire Dubash. I am sure he appreciates the difficulties of the teams and players as well. But for his mistakes—honest though they were—the matches might have resulted in a different manner altogether. The blame lies more on those who appoint them, than on those who volunteer to officiate. I have been crying myself hoarse for a long time for the training of umpires. Very little has been done so far in this direction. Meanwhile matches are being spoilt and players careers are being ruined by bad umpiring. It would be much better to have professional umpires than amateurs who do not know their job properly. The B.C.A., I repeat for the umpteenth time, must act now, so that these mistakes are reduced to minimum when the M. C. C. visits this country next year.

MAHATMA'S PLAN FOR KHADI DRIVE

SUGGESTS APPOINTMENT OF MINISTER: ALSO MEANS TO CHECK COMPETITION WITH MILL CLOTH

A suggestion for a Minister whose sole business would be to look after Khadi and village industries is made by Gandhiji in an article entitled; "How To Popularise Khadi" in to-day's "Harijan".

Gandhiji writes:—

A valued Khadi worker writes a letter in Hindi which freely translated, means:

"Compared to mill cloth Khadi is not an economic proposition in terms of prices. To compete with mill cloth you have to drop the cost of hand ginning, carding and spinning. Even for self-spinners, therefore, it is not a paying proposition. No doubt you have evolved new economics of Khadi. But till the people at large appreciate them Khadi cannot be universal. Even the Congress Ministers do not understand or appreciate your new economics.

In the circumstances will you not guide Khadi workers and even the Ministers and Congressmen in general? Your faith seems to be so strong that you would straightaway give eight annas per day to spinners for eight hours' honest and skilled work, if we, your co-workers will let you. Frankly we do not possess your faith."

There is no doubt Khadi cannot compete with mill cloth; it was never meant to. If the people will not understand or appreciate the law governing Khadi, it will never be universal. It must then remain the fad of monied people and cranks. And if it is to be merely that, the labours of huge organisation like the A.I.S.A. must mean a waste of effort, if not something much worse.

KHADI'S MISSION.

[illegible] a big mission. Khadi provides dignified labour to the millions who are otherwise idle for nearly four months in the year. Even apart from the remuneration the work brings, it is its own reward. For if millions live in compulsory idleness, they must die spiritually, mentally and physically. The spinning wheel automatically raises the status of millions of poor women. Even though, therefore, mill cloth were to be given gratis to the people, their true welfare demands that they should refuse to have it in preference to Khadi the product of their labours.

[illegible] is more than [illegible] cheaper to kill our aged parents who can do no work and who are a drag on our slender resources. It is also cheaper to kill our children whom we do not need for our material comfort and whom we have to maintain without getting anything in return. But we neither kill our parents nor our children, but consider it a privilege to maintain them no matter what their maintenance costs us.

Even so must we maintain Khadi to the exclusion of all other cloth. It is the force of habit which makes us think of Khadi in terms of prices. We must revise our notion of Khadi economics. And when we have studied them from the point of view of the national well-being [illegible] Khadi is never dear.

SEPARATE [illegible]

Given a full-hearted acceptance of this meaning of khadi, I am able to say what the Congress ministers and, for that matter, all the ministers, khadi workers and Congressmen can and should do.

There may be a minister whose sole business would be to look after khadi and village industries. There should therefore be a department for this purpose. The other departments will co-operate. Thus the Agricultural Department will frame a scheme of decentralisation of cotton production, survey the land suitable for cotton production for village use and find out how much cotton will be required for its province. It will even stock cotton at suitable centres for distribution. The Stores Department will make purchases of khadi available in the province and give orders for its cloth requirements. The Technical Departments will tax themselves to devise better wheels and other instruments of land production. All these departments will keep in constant touch with the A. I. S. A. and the A. I. V. I. A. using them as their experts.

The Revenue Minister will devise means of protecting khadi against mill competition.

Khadi workers will with unremitting zeal investigate the laws governing the science of khadi and seek to make it more durable, more attractive and believe themselves to be responsible for discovering means of making khadi universal. God helps only those who are ever watchful and who devote all their talents to their mission.

GOSPEL OF KHADI.

Congressmen in general will spread the gospel of khadi among their neighbours by themselves wearing it not ceremonially but habitually, by spinning themselves, and by helping khadi workers whenever they are called upon to do so.

FRONTIER CONGRESS CHIEF FOR WARDHA

NOWSHERA, Dec. 8

Khan Ghulam Mohd Khan, President of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee left for Wardha today in order to discuss the affairs of the Frontier Ministry with the Working Committee and it is learnt he will also hold discussion for the restoration of confiscated property and fines during the last civil disobedience [illegible]

WHO WILL SUCCEED GRIGG AND SIRCAR?

Delhi Speculations Regarding Next Finance And Law Members

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 9.

WITHIN A WEEK'S TIME AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT IS EXPECTED RELATING TO THE SUCCESSORS TO SIR JAMES GRIGG AND SIR N. N. SIRCAR, FINANCE AND LAW MEMBERS, WHO WILL RELINQUISH THEIR APPOINTMENTS IN MAY NEXT.

Though it would be a departure from the practice since the time of Sir Basil Blackett, Lobby circles still mention Mr. A. J. Raisman, Secretary, Finance Department, who is a member of the I.C.S. as Finance Member. It is said this appointment being made since search for future Financial Adviser to the Governor-General at time of Federation has not yielded results. Another name mentioned is that of Mr. Rowlands, at present Financial Adviser to the Army Headquarters who was deputed to London to negotiate for contributions from the British exchequer towards Indian Defence.

ZAFRULLAH'S SUCCESSOR.

Regarding the Law Membership it appears very probable that Sir Mohd Zafrullah would be appointed Law Member, so that the new incumbent will be for Commerce Membership. This is being done, I learn, since Lord Linlithgow feels he must have an experienced and tactful Indian to be the leader of the House in the Central Assembly—one who has been in the House from the time the Congress came into the Central Legislature to maintain friendly relations with the opposition and be in a position to advise on political and constitutional problems that will arise till Federation is established.

Another reason which appears to prompt selection of Sir M. Zafrullah as Law Member is that with Sir Thomas Stewart is going to Bihar as Governor next year, succeeding Sir Maurice Hallet, who will become Governor of the United Provinces in place of Sir Harry Haig retiring.

The Viceroy's Executive Council will consist of new members. Sir [illegible] has always been in the Council of State.

REGARDING THE NEW COMMERCE MEMBER'S NAME SIR RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR, ADVISER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE, IS BEING MENTIONED.

The announcement will be shortly made from Calcutta.

Mr. Francis Low, President of the Caledonian Society of Bombay, who presided over the St. Andrews' Dinner recently held in Bombay, when Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice of Bombay, was the chief guest.

The 15th annual session of the All-India Teli (Sahu Vaish) Maha Sabha will be held in Sasaram (Bihar) on 25th, 26th and 27th December, 1938. Seth Kuberdass Hargovind Dass Modi of Ahmedabad will preside. The Nawayuwak Sammelan, Mahila Sammelan Kavi Sammelan and Fine Arts Exhibition will also be held simultaneously.

Mrs. LEELAVATI MUNSHI, M.L.A.,

augurated on **SATURDAY** afternoon at the **IMPERIAL CINEMA**, the Bombay Premiere of the ROYAL' Jewel **"ZAMANA"** in the presence of a distinguished gathering of leading men and women of the City, as also prominent journalists. **"ZAMANA"** is a social picture, produced by KRISHIN' Movietone, the producers of the film: **"GENTLEMAN DAKU,"** shown by Pathe recently. Above is the picture taken on the occasion. **Mrs. MUNSHI** spoke about "ZAMANA" [illegible] an outstanding film of modern times.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Dec. 10.

The following are the maximum minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st Nov.	Difference to Normal
Agra	77	43	—	...	—0.1
Amraoti	79	58	—	...	—0.6
Akola	85	52	—	...	—0.5
Ahmedabad	89	65	—	...	—0.2
Ahmednagar	84	54	—	...	—0.8
Ambala	74	45	—	...	—0.3
Allahabad	76	46	—	...	—0.4
Benares	75	47	—	...	—0.3
BOMBAY	93	73	—	1.1	+0.7
Bangalore	80	60	—	0.1	—3.1
Baroda	91	55	—	...	—
Belgaum	82	61	—	1.1	—0.7
Bijapur	85	59	—	0.1	—1.1
Bhavnagar	86	59	—	...	—0.1
Calcutta	80	57	—	0.1	—0.7
Cawnpore	81	51	—	...	—0.5
Calicut	90	72	—	1.4	—4.3
Colombo	86	73	—	5.5	—8.6
Delhi	75	42	—	...	—0.1
Hyderabad (Dn.)	84	50	—	...	—1.1
Hyderabad (Sd.)	77	54	—	...	—0.1
Indore	80	49	—	...	—0.5
Jhansi	77	45	—	...	—0.2
Jubbulpore	78	42	—	...	—0.6
Jaipur	75	46	—	...	—0.2
Karachi	83	51	—	...	—0.1
Khandwa	86	51	—	...	—0.6
Lucknow	78	47	—	...	—0.2
Lahore	74	43	—	...	—0.1
Multan	76	43	—	...	—0.1
Mysore	82	61	—	0.4	—2.4
Madras	83	69	—	2.6	—14.0
Marmagoa	90	73	—	1.0	—
Malegaon	86	63	—	0.1	—0.5
Mangalore	91	72	—	2.1	—1.2
Nagpur	81	53	—	...	—0.8
Patna	76	49	—	...	—0.3
Peshawar	71	41	—	0.1	—0.3
Poona	84	54	—	0.3	—0.7
Rangoon	90	69	—	9.9	+7.0
Ratnagiri	94	73	—	2.9	+2.0
Rajkot	90	59	—	...	—0.2
Sholapur	87	58	—	...	—1.2
Surat	93	63	—	...	—0.2
Trichinopoly	88	71	—	0.6	—5.7

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA: Dec. 10.

The Western disturbance caused fairly widespread rain or snow in Kashmir with a few falls along the North-West Frontier, Sonamarg reports three-quarters of an inch, Dras and Chaman a quarter of an inch each.

Forecast until the evening of Dec. 11:—Scattered falls of rain or snow will occur along the Western Himalayas.—A.P

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10-12-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.025 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.6 degrees. 5.6 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.8 degrees 3.7 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 73 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 117 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 13 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 10-12-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.17 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.97 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Progamme

V U B 244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
a. m.
8-0 records
12-0 noon Aftab-i-Mousiqui Ustad Faiyaz Khan
p. m.
12-30 Bombay Radio Orchestra 12-35 Ardeshi F Mistry 12-50 Bhajan 12-55 Bhairvin on the Been The A I R Accompanist 1-5 Lunch Hour Music 3-30 All Children's Hour 6-0 Cite the Context 6-5 Allah Rakhibai 6-20 Jaltarang Effects 6-30 Mahfil ki Baten.....! 6-45 Readings from Hindustani Books By S Ahmed 6-50 Three Ghazals 7-0 Sunday Evening at Seven 7-10 Iyengar Sisters 7-25 V K Kunte 7-35 A I R Instrumental Trio 7-45 The Iyangar Sisters 8-0 Radio Story

8-15 Vocal and instrumental music. 9-15 Ap ka khat mila by Bombay Khan. 9-50 Week in Sport, by Talyarkhan. 10-5 Ustad Faiyaz Khan.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
a.m.
8-0 to 9-0 a.m. 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I.
6-.48 metres (4880 kc/s)
6-0 to 6-30 As in Bombay I. 6-30 Evensong. 7-35 to 11-0 As in Bombay I.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 338.6 metres (886 Kc/s)
a. m.
8-0 S. M. Ghosh and his Orchestra: Bhairon 8-5 Nasir Khan 8-24 Sarinda Recital by Hamid Husain 8-30 Shamshadbai 8-50 Sitar Recital by Haider Husain: Sagar 9-0 Ramzan Khan 9-10 Nasir Khan 9-20 Shamshadbai 9-30 For Young Listeners.
12-0 noon From Silver Screen
p. m.
1-0 Weber Programme 1-40 World famous Singers 6-0 Anil Kumar 6-10 Nasir Khan 6-30 Shamshadbai 6-50 Delhi Radio Orchestra 7-0 For Villagers Only 8-0 Letters from Listeners 8-15 Ramzan Khan 8-30 Indu Deb 8-35 Nisar Khan 8-50 L Ghosh 8-55 Shamshadbai 9-50 Lina Chappell: A Pianoforte Recital 10-20 F. F. C. Edmonds (Baritone) A Song Recital 10-40 J. H. Squire Celeste Octet.

Delhi—II Programme

a. m.
8-0 Indrabai and R. R. Chowdhary 8-24 to 9-30 as in Delhi I 9-30 Your Selections.
12-0 noon to 1-40 p. m. as in Delhi I
60.48 metres (4,950 Kc/s))
p. m.
6-0 Ramzan Khan 6-20 Sarangi Recital by Ghulam Sabir: Maru 6-30 On Wings of Songs: Punjab 7-0 Shamshadbai 7-20 Sarod Recital by P. S. Mukerjee 7-25 Nasir Khan 7-45 Shamshadbai 8-0 as in Delhi I 8-30 Indian Music 9-50 Ramzan Khan 10-10 Sitar Recital by Haider Husain: 10-20 Nasir Khan 10-40 Shamshadbai.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15.160 kc/s)
8-0 a. m. to 2-0 p. m. as in Delhi I
31.3 metres (9,590 Kc/s)
6-0 p. m. to 11-0 p. m. as in Delhi II.

Britishers At Shanghai Confer

SHANGHAI: Dec. 9.

A frank exchange of views on the present situation took place at a conference between the British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr and the heads of British Chamber of Commerce, which Sir Percy Noble, Commander-in-Chief of the British Fleet in the Far-East also attended.—Reuter.

TO-NIGHT
NATIONAL CINEGRAPH

BIOGRAPHY of a TELESCOPE that went in search of PADMINI

Story:—
Sjt. G. P. SRIVASTAV

To-day
MATINEE AT 2-30
Daily
5-15, 8, 10-30

KRISHNA TALKIES
Dubhash Theatre

Present
LAL BUZAKKAD or (AUNDHI KHOPDY)

Be Prepared ! ! !
FOR THE
GRAND GALA OPENING
SATURDAY, 17th December.
Entertaining
Inspiring
Alluring
HAVE-A-HEART
Fete and Exhibition
Novel Attractions, Novel Sights, Novel Wonders
To Cheer and entertain you
Opp. Cricket Club of India
CHURCHGATE RECLAMATION

REMISSION INADEQUATE?

Assam Assembly Rejects Resolution

SHILLONG, Dec. 9.

The Assam Assembly today rejected by 34 votes to 54, Khan Bahadur Saiyidur Rahman's resolution to the effect that remission of land revenue granted by the present Government for the year 1938-39 was inadequate and unsatisfactory.

During interpellations, replying to supplementary questions the Premier said that Congress activities were not considered a crime by the present Government and that the ministry was prepared to review the punishments meted out by the past Governments.

Replying to another question, the Premier said that the "better part" of the Muslim League propaganda, namely, amelioration of the lot of the distressed, was not only legitimate but proper provided the activities were directed on non-violent lines.—A. P.

ART IN POLITICS

(Continued From Page 17)

inculcate in them the spirit of nationalism, will foster democracy in the domain of art and will make the local section of the exhibition truly representative of the art of the province concerned.

Communalism In Art

An industrial exhibition is going to be a feature of the All-India Moslem League at Patna. Probably a similar exhibition will be attached to the sessions of the Hindu Mahasabha also. The prominence thus given to art should not be prejudicial to the progress of art. There is no cogent reason to take a pessimistic view of the situation created by the intentions of the communal bodies to respect art, but at the same time it should be added that safety from the communal tug of war has not been vouchsafed to art in clear terms by any party.

Virus Of Communalism

The existence of the communal virus and the possibility of its creeping into the sphere of art should not be overlooked. A correspondent in the issue of the "Mahratta" dated 25-11-1938, whilst hailing the suggestion for the organisation of the New Asiatic League of Nations, has adumbrated his scheme of cultural contact which includes art, but his opinion that the Hindu Mahasabha should take up the question betrays the virus of communalism that is trying to peep into the holy precincts of India's national art and culture.

Schism Undesirable

The conquerors of India, prior to the advent of the British rule, were conquered by the art and culture of India. The Moslems have not only preserved but enriched the indigenous arts such as music, dancing, sculpture, architecture, painting and various artistic crafts. The modern art of India is a synthesis of the artistic activities mainly of the Hindus as well as the Moslems. Political and communal differences have so far evaporated in the warmth generated by the fusion of the creative activities of the two sister communities. Any attempt to create a schism in the field of art should be nipped in the bud Art is the heritage of the entire nation and not of any community. Communalism in art will be a canker in the root of art.

Congress To Stimulate Art

The eradication of the evil of communalism threatening inhibition of the progress of art is a question which can no longer be enjoys the position and power as a representative organisation, is the most appropriate institution which can tackle it in an efficient manner. It should create a strong art-front to counteract pernicious propaganda against Indian art and culture at home as well as abroad.

Central Cultural Committee

The Congress should invite the co-operation of the best artists, connoisseurs and savants irrespective of their communities and political creeds and should organise a central cultural committee detached from the influences of political differences. Such a venture on the part of the Congress will be a great asset to the cultural regeneration of the country. A national organisation to deal with art will foster the spirit of nationalism in art and will raise the cultural status of India.

DR. S. R. ROW, M.B.B.S., FORMERLY HOUSE SURGEON OF G. T. HOSPITAL WHO IS PROCEEDING TO VIENNA FOR HIGHER STUDIES IN SURGERY BY S.S. "CONTE VERDE."

"INDEPENDENCE DAY" FOR MUSLIMS

Hasrat Mohani's Move In U. P. League Council

LUCKNOW, Dec. 9.

It is understood that Maulana Hasrat Mohani has given notice of a resolution to be moved at the Council of the United Provinces Muslim League, which will meet on December 11, that October 27 every year should be observed as Independence Day by the Muslim League when the League resolution of full independence should be reaffirmed.—United Press.

Attraction Of Indian Culture

The increasing demand by foreign countries for cultural contact with India is clearly manifest in the influx of foreign artists and scholars aspiring to appraise the truth and beauty of the Indian art and philosophy on the spot Professor Sinclair of the Oriental Institute of the University of Hawaii, Honolulu, is one of the notable recent arrivals. India should not feel flattered by his proposal for the establishment of an Indian department in the Oriental Institute of Hawaii, but should be inspired to reorganise its cultural resources on a natonal basis in order to mantain its position in the world as an eminent centre of art and culture

Indian Art Abroad

The success of the Glasgow exhibition reveals that stimulus to trade is the main advantage of exhibitions. Extensiveness of trade is no criterion of the excellence of the artistic wares. The popularity of the Indian pavilion at the International Exhibition at Toronto should be no excuse on the part of the authorities for their apathy towards revision of their policy of exhibiting Indian art in foreign countries. The principle of displaying, in one of the cities of India, the exhibits intended for any international exhibition should be insisted upon by the public and accepted by the authorities. Expansion of the export trade of Indian artistic wares is certainly desirable, but the standard of their artistic excellence should not be sacrificed to economic exigencies.

Unlimited Expansion Of Cities

The emphasis laid by Lord Justice Scott, whilst recently speaking at Chester, on the dangers created by the uncontrolled growth of London and other large cities ought to appeal to India, to whom the West is the model for town-planning. The modern trends of town-planning in India are characterised by their want of emphasis on art and especially Indian art. Unlimited expansion does not imply artistic efficiency of a city.

Utilitarian Vandalism

In spite of the modernisation of the House of Commons having been carried out without sacrificing its historic dignity and charm, there are people who deplore the vanishing beauty of picturesque old London. Lord Snell, who is one of them, rightly attributes it to the wave of utilitarion vandalism that is spreading rapidly westwards. Those princes and plutocrats of India who claim themselves to be patrons of art are not shocked by the electric rapidity with which the wave of utilitarian vandalism is spreading eastwards. It is a curious anomaly that the cities of the East are dominated by the artistic ideals of the west

Processional Way In Jaipur

Jaipur is one of the rare cities in which the refulgence of the traditional artistic genius of India has not faded. The visit of Sir Edwin Lutyens in connection with the construction of a processional way reflects the keenness of the State to maintain the highest standard of the artistic excellence of the city. Jaipur is celebrated for the magnificence of the oriental and not occidental art. The processional way should, therefore, not strike a discordant note in the harmony of the artistic traditions of the city. If the descendants of the master-builders of Jaipur are not also consulted, it should be emphasised that India has not yet gone bankrupt of the artists who are conversant with the trends of its traditional art.

"COURTESY WEEK"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle" (Sunday Edition)

Sir,—The 'Occasional Comments' by N. J. on "Courtesy Week", published in your Sunday issue made very painful reading. To say the least, the writer has failed to understand the spirit of the Week and the motive that prompted the Association to introduce such a campaign in the City.

In considering steps to be taken to sweep the modern scourge from our cities, the first suggestion is, 'Pass a Law'. We already have books full of laws that are constantly disregarded. What we need is a determination on the part of every individual of the community to accept safety as a personal responsibility, to realise the sacredness of human life and happiness, and to extend to our fellow travellers the courtesy and consideration that society and human relationship demands.

Apparently N. J. was not sufficiently interested in the campaign; else he should have learned more through your columns. It must be said to the credit of the press that every publicity was given to this most laudable attempt of the Association to reduce the awful toll of traffic accidents in our city; but it must not pass without special mention that in this the "Bombay Chronicle" was most generous.

From day to day columns were splashed with news and comments on the progress of the Week, while cartoons, open letters and hints to motorists and pedestrians held a prominent place in your pages. Your readers are thankful for this and proud to feel that you fully appreciate the value of such campaigns.

If N. J. rather liked Becky, he—pardon me if it is she—could not fail to have noticed the more striking letter that appeared a few days later written by a "City Breadwinner." Few motorists could read that and remain unaffected.

Now for the Scouts—and the Cubs too.—Over a thousand boys took part in the campaign and scoutmasters were asked to make the detailed arrangements and to see that the boys did not have more than half an hour or so in the day. Besides, different boys were appointed daily. This was essential because school authorities gave permission on that understanding. If a few boys in the exuberance of their zeal overstepped the time limit, shall the Association be taken to task for overworking the Samaritans, as N. J. puts it?

It is popularly agreed that Courtesy Week has succeeded in making the general public alive to the enormous waste of life and limb caused by traffic accidents on our streets and highways. The Week has helped to demonstrate the practicability of reducing national loss by individual as well as collective action through courtesy and consideration for others.—Yours, etc.

"ONE WHO APPRECIATES."

N. J.'s Reply

Sir,—I am afraid your correspondent has totally failed to appreciaate the spirit that prompted my Comments.

I was more than sufficiently interested in the campaign. That is exactly why I noticed it at such length. They also serve—who comment! And that is also why the "Chronicle" was generous to me too.

Yes, I liked "Becky" more than the "City Bread-winner", but I regret that your correspondent should have missed the bus altogether here. Out of courtesy to the Safety First Association, however, I shall not give out the joke.

Regarding the Scouts, my complaint was as much general as particular. And even after being enlightened by your correspondent, I remain a sceptic about the practical utility of scouts—and cubs—as purveyors of courtesy to their elders.

About the last observation in the letter I shall only add—so be it!—Yours, etc.

N. J

NEW AERODROME AT KOLHAPUR

KOLHAPUR, Dec. 9.

Mr. Vaughan Fowler, Manager of the Bombay Flying Club, Mr. Kabali, Director of Air Services of India, and the Secretary of the Bombay Flying Club landed yesterday at the new aerodrome at Kolhapur to finally have it approved. All preparations are now complete and the formalities of getting it finally approved by the Government of India are expected to be completed within a few days.

The service to Kolhapur will definitely start from January 5, 1939 when His Highness is expected to open the new aerodrome and the service.—United Press.

LAHORE.—Mr. Shyamsunder a volunteer belonging to the U.P. Mahavir Dal who has been confined in the Borstal Jail, is reported to be suffering from double pneumonia. His condition is stated to be not out of danger, by Mr Amarnath, Secretary of the Punjab Mahavir Dal, who along with another saw him.

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Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

RIVALLI MAKES COME-BACK IN MENTMORE HANDICAP

Cook And Roy Higgins Score Doubles

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Racing of a high order of interest was witnessed by a good crowd at Mahaluxmi yesterday. Backers found a fair proportion of winners, but the layers generally had the better of the exchanges, for such winners as Bright Lad, Tohalla, Little Town and Rivalli won at varying long odds.

Roy Higgins scored a double with Bright Lad and Rivalli, the latter —an useful staying son of Rivoli made a most successful comeback for he won his last race nearly three seasons ago. In his previous essay this season this smart galloper finished fourth behind Talk, His Lordship and Synagogue in the Cheveley Handicap, run over a mile. Over the extra two furlongs yesterday he made practically all his own running and won untroubled from his stablemate Oceanus. Incidentally, he helped Maxwell to renew acquaintance with good fortune for this capable horseman has had a lean time so far. Shivaji The Great, in great heart just now, finished resolutely under a big weight and was in a minor placing at the end. Inflation—the market rage, ran below the form he is known to possess. He could not have relished the early fast pace and was a beaten horse a long way from home

It was Cook's turn among the jockeys. He won the Gulf Plate, Division II on the well favoured Dahman Suri and brought off a 13-1 chance on Bright Lad in the Matheran Plate

A penalty for a recent success proved an effective stopper to Tall Story in the Sandown Plate. The choice of the majority of backers the best Mr. Sion Nessim's four year old could do was to finish third. Victory belonged to the greatly improved Gay Talkie who came with a fine late run to beat Jinkee Road. The winner is by Gay Shield out of Picture and is obviously a stayer of more than average ability. Rook was the successful rider. this being his first winner this season.

LITTLE TOWN REPEATS SUCCESS

Mrs. J. Thompson's Little Town demonstrated that her victory the other day was no fluke when she came up again in the Harbour Plate, Division I. Surprisingly neglected the grey daughter of Baytown scored cleverly from Pompom, Orme riding a well-judged race. Satyr was in the money, but Mark You, expected to improve on a recent placed effort behind the winner performed disgracefully. I cannot believe we saw the best of him for his form was too bad to be true.

Gold Gainer, carrying the colours of Mr. P. R. Mehta, and trained by Dr. S. K. Pillay, won the Harbour Plate, Division II, justifying the confidence reposed in him by a vast army of backers. The placegetters were Spilt Wine and Gay Lady. Expected to be in the fighting Tomtit appeared to have met some interference around the turn and this extinguished any chance he might have possessed.

Obviously lancied by his connections Bright Lad won the Matheran Plate in fine style, coming up with a rattling run to dispossess Boat Drill of the lead a furlong from home. Husn Ara ran gamely under a big weight, but Blue Tinsel, greatly expected, was among the beaten others. This good looking son of Saphir does not quite get a mile just yet.

ENGAGING FINISH

The Akalkot owned Royal Rival owed his success in the Marine Lines Plate, Division I to the vigorous handling of T. Burn. Much excitement was poked into the finish Taj al Nusser and Buknar joining Royal Rival over the last bit and contesting every inch of the last bit. A short head separated the winner from Taj al Nusser who was half length in front of Buknar. Al Muqbil made a great show for over a mile when his effort compounded. He is obviously one to follow.

Running true to form Tohalla triumphed in the Marine Lines Plate, Division II, beating Cherry Bin and Sukab with some degree of comfort. He was ridden by Jack Harding, whose first winner this was after a very lean spell. This useful horseman who rode with conspicuous success a few years ago, does not find ready patronage, but given a good horse, he invariably gets the best out of his mount. Tohalla, for a recent winner, returned a surprisingly good dividend, considering the fact that his owner-trained hade no secret of the fact that he expected his horse to win.

Out for the first time this season, Dahman Suri out-classed the opposition in the Gulf Plate, Division II. The Kolhapur three year old is a champion in the making and his career will be watched with interest. John Wilkes and Muwafak proved the best among the others.

Fitzgerald, one of our most capable Apprentice Riders, induced Romantic Prince to score in the Gulf Plate Division I. The speedy chestnut had the race won a furlong from home. The place-getters were Amnavar and Dalli al Iraq both of whom were making their first appearance at Mahaluxmi.

Seven people shared the Daily Double, each receiving Rs. 425|8. There was only one winner for the Daily Treble and this lucky investor received Rs. 6,886.

THE GULF PLATE (Division I) —Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 450 and third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III, maidens at the time of starting. W.A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

To be ridden by licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys.

Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5lbs. extra.

Mr. A. L. J. Talib's ROMANTIC PRINCE 8-0, Fitzgerald 1
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's AMNAVAR 8-0, (car. 8-3) K. Sheriff 2
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's DALLI AL IRAQ 8-7, S. Gaikwad .. 3
Mr. Abdul Khaliq Ali bin Talib's MALTA 8-0, M. Jamshir 4
Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 2 lengths, 1|2 length.
Time:—1 min. 25-3|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 30 for win, Rs. 12, Rs. 82 and Rs. 118 for places.
Winner trained by Owner.
Not Run:—Ayad.
Favourite:—Romantic Prince.

THE GULF PLATE (Division II)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 450 and third Rs. 250.

For Trabs in Class III, maidens at the time of starting. W.A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

THE MATHERAN PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's DAHMAN SURI 8-0, Cook 1
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's JOHN WILKIES 8-0, Meekings 2
Mr. H. Fazalbhoy's MUWAFAK 8-7, Obaid 3
Mr. Saleh Hassan's SHAPOOR 8-0, Meherji 4
Won by 5 lengths, 2 lengths, 1-1|2 lengths.
Time:—1 min. 23-4|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 20 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 26 and Rs. 21 for places.
Winner trained by N. D. Bhosale.
Not Run:—Sparrow Hawk.
Favourite:—Dahman Suri.

THE MATHERAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700 and third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class "A".

Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's BRIGHT LAD 7-9, Cook 1
Messrs. M. D. Petit and P. D. Bolton's BOAT DRILL 8-9. Field 2
Mr. G. Subbarow's HUSN ARA 9-6, Evans 3
H. E. Sir Roger Lumley's BLUE TINSEL 8-4, Selby 4
Won by 1 length, neck, 2 lengths,
Time:—1 min. 43 2|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs 130 for win Rs. 25, Rs. 20 and Rs. 35 for places.
Winner trained by R. Higgins.
Not Run:—Miss O. K.
Favorrite:—Blue Tinsel

THE HARBOUR PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. P. R. Mehta's GOLD GAINER 8-6, Whiteside 1
Mrs. M. T. A. Khan's SPILT WINE 8-4, B. Rook 2
Capt. M. V. Milbank's GAY LADY 8-10, J. Bond 3
Mr. E. D. Pandole's BABY BOY 7-9, J. O'Neale 4
Won by 3|4, length 3|4 length, neck.
Time.—1 min. 29 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 26 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 49 and Rs. 86 for places.
Not run: Menado 7-11.
Winner trained by Dr. S. K. Pillay.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile. 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. W. Buckley's TOHALLA 9-2, Harding 1
Mr. H. Romer's CHERRY BIN 8-0, A. Orme 2
Mr. K. T. Sampat's SUKAB 8-4, Selby 3
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's SAIF AL NUSSER 8-7, Evans .. 4
All Ran.
Won by 1 length, 1 length and 1 length.
Time: 2mins. 7secs.
Tote paid Rs. 91 for win, Rs. 28, Rs. 91 and Rs. 19 for places.
Winner trained by Owner.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 1,800; third Rs. 900.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's GAY TALKIE 8-4, B. Rook 1
Mr. Eve's JINKEE ROAD 7-13 Whiteside 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's TALL STORY 9-0, Evans 3
Mr. Eve's IRONGREY 8-7, Burn 4
All ran.
Won by 1|2 length, 2 lengths and 2-1|2 lengths.
Time: 2min. 8secs.
Tote paid Rs. 50 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 17 and 13 for places.
Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

THE HARBOUR PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mrs. J. Thompson's LITTLE TOWN 7-12, A. Orme 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's POMPOM 7-9, Meekings .. 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's SATYR 8-8, Cook 3
Shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghatge's GALUMPH II 7-12 Whiteside 4
Not run:—Optimist 7-7.
Tote paid Rs. 187 for win, Rs. 37, Rs. 43 and Rs. 18 for places.
Winner trained by J. Thompson.

THE MENTMORE HANDICAP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 3,500; third Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's RIVALLI 7-10, Maxwell 1
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's OCEANUS 7-12, Cook 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolapur's SHIVAJI THE GREAT 9-0, Obaid 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's HIS LORDSHIP 9-0, B. Rook 4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 112 for win, Rs. 31, Rs. 19 and Rs. 21 for places.
Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. Div.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,200; third Rs. 600.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

The Raja of Akalkot & Shrimant Jaysinhrao P. Ghatge's ROYAL RIVAL 8-11, Burn 1
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's TAJ AL NUSSER 7-13, Evans .. 2
Mr. Hoosein Tamavi's BUKNAR 7-12, B. Rook 3
Lt. Col. Zorawar Singh's NUR JEHAN 7-8, Mohd. Khan 4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 30 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 57 and Rs. 50 for places.
Winner trained by Khodayar Rustom.

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP FOR PROVINCES

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 10

According to figures available from the A.I.C.C. office following is "a statement of Congress primary membership, number of delegates to the next Congress session and A.I.C.C members respectively":—

Ajmer 13,151, 52 and 6 Andhra 335,205, 251 and 31. Assam 37,321, 60 and 8. Bihar 563,269, 323 and 40. Bombay 61,936, 25 (A.I.C.C. members not mentioned.) Gujrat 92,418. 115 and 14. Karnatak 172-113, 163 and 20. Kerala 54,781, 101 (A.I.C.C. members not mentioned). Mahakoshal 126,554, 147 and 18. Maharashtra 148,544, 174 and 22. Nagpur 44,854, 31 and 5. Punjab 62,000, 285 and 36. Sind 22,303, 39 and 5. Tamilnad 364,393, 226 and 29. U. P. 1,472,456, 497 and 62. Utkal 198,325 149 and 19. Vidarbha 78,396, 35 and 5 The number of primary members for N.W.F.P. are not available.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD STRIKE

Workers Of Two More Mills Down Tools: Move For General Strike

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 10.

The Sarni workers of two more mills, namely, the Sarangpur Mills No. 1 and the Patel Mills, have gone on strike since yesterday. They allege that the authorities had contravened the terms of agreement arrived at between the Sarni Association and the Mill-owners' Association, and that their wages were reduced.

The strike in the Shorrocks Mills continues. A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Mill-owners' Association will be convened shortly with a view to considering the strike of Sarni Kamdars.

Meanwhile, the Sarni Association is preparing the workers for a general strike failing a satisfactory reply to their letter to the Mill-owners.—United Press.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

On the occasion of the opening of the 61st Pan American Confenence at Lima, Senor Carlos Concha, the Peruvian Foreign Minister delivered a speech in English which was broadcast to the British Empire this evening by the B.B.C. The recording was later transmitted for the benefit of the English listeners.

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Detailed, for 1 year (in English) by the Malayalee Astrologer recipient of the Title of Professor from the late Maha Raja of Cochin. Rs 2/8. Full Life Reading Rs. 15/- Five questions about your future Re. 1/6. Malayalee Mantras for success in Life and Love; Grade 1 in silver locket for 7 months Rs. 2/8; Grade 2 in silver locket more potent, for 17 months Rs. 5/-; Grade 3 in gold locket super potent, for 7 years Rs. 25/-; Postage extra. Specify profession; and time, place and date of birth; If not known time of writing. Details free.

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Developing Cottage Industries

C. P. Govt. To Appoint Committee To Assess Possibilities

NAGPUR, Dec. 10.

It is learned that the appointment of an Industrial Survey Committee to review and report on the industrial possibility of raw materials available in the province with special reference to forest mineral wealth is contemplated by the C. P. Government.

The Committee will consist of eleven members. Professor Kumarappa will be the Chairman of the Committee and Doctor Thakur, who is at present attached to the Nagpur University, will act as its secretary.

It is further understood that the Committee will review the work done in the province by the department of industries since its establishment and supervise the collection of data relating to large and small industries, especially cottage industries. This work will be done by a special officer to be appointed for this purpose. The Committee will advise this special officer with regard to lines on which industrial survey of the province should be undertaken.

The Committee will visit typical villages to study their economic conditions and examine the possibility of reviving cottage industries under the guidance and the advice of the All-India Spinners Association and the All-India Village Industries Association. It will suggest measures which the Government can undertake to promote industrial development within the province especially cottage industries in villages and suggest methods of financing the same or otherwise promoting them.—A. P.

FEDERATION AND MADRAS GOVT.

Resolution Forwarded To Secretary Of State

MADRAS, Dec 9

The Government of Madras have communicated to the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in England the resolution passed by the Madras Legislature opposing the introduction of federation as adumbrated in the Government of India Act.

The Government have received a reply from the Government of India that they had forwarded the resolution to the Secretary of State. This information was given by the Premier by a question in the Madras Assembly this afternoon.

Asked whether the Premier had any talk with the Under-Secretary of State for India when he visted Madras recently on the question of Federation, the Premier replied that it was not a question he could answer.

Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Industries and Labour, answering a question said that the Government were considering a scheme for the absorption of the educated unemployed in this Presidency —A. P.

Dutt Joins Congress Coalition Party

SHILLONG, Dec. 9.

It is learnt that Sjt. Nabakumar Dutt, President of the United Party, one of the Opposition Groups in the Assam Legislative Assembly has joined the Congress Coalition Party by signing the Congress pledge.—United Press.

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STARS
—Of To-day And To-morrow

PRAMALA,
who is featured in "Mother India" booked for Opera House.

SHYAMA,
who is featured in "Industrial India" at Opera House.

MOTILAL,
whose next film is "Such Hai" for Saraswati.

RENUKA DEVI,
Bombay Talkies "find" will be seen in "Bhabi" at Roxy next week.

JOHN GARFIELD,
Warner's sensational discovery, will be seen in "Four Daughters".

JIMMY STEWART,
who was seen in that fine film "You Can't Take It With You" sends greetings to "Chronicle" readers.

SHADES OF EMILE ZOLA?
Mazhar Khan as he appears in Ranjit's crime thriller, "Professor Vaman, M. Sc.," at West End.

Around Theatre & Film Land

YOU SAW HER IN "ALGIERS"

A Portrait Of Hedy Lamarr

Hedy Lamarr...As beautiful and fascinating as the girl of the magazine cover you turned twice to look at while rounding the corner ...And whom you can't forget...Has marble white complexion and curly jet black hair...Is five feet seven...Tips the scales at 110 pounds.

At sixteen, and that's not so very long ago, quit her studies as a dress designer...Wanted to be a motion picture actress....She knew what she wanted and went after it...Tried several studios in Europe but was turned down...With her characteristic ingenuity represented herself as a script clerk ...Secured a position.

While on set made mental notes...Silently studied the stars... Luck came her way...A girl was needed to play the part of a secretary...Applied for the job on the spot...Her visions of achieving dramatic recognition began to take form...Within the short space of forty-eight hours her business career ended...A dramatic career was launched.

Came to Hollywood in 1937 under contract to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer...Until then lived in Vienna practically all her life...Educated in Austrian schools...Enrolled in private school of costume designing—Next to acting this is her second love...Still designs all her own clothes...Is very friendly... Makes exciting entrances at all social functions...Exotic beauty and flare for clothes...Rapidly becoming known as the most beautiful woman in Hollywood.

Hedy made a sensation in her first Hollywood picture, ALGIERS ...A personality as refreshing as the first day of Spring—Will next be seen with Spencer Tracy in A NEW YORK CINDERELLA, her first Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture.

A COW NAMED GRETA GARBO....

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON (By Mail)

A cow known as Greta Garbo "because of her tendency to wander away from the herd" was a central figure in a case at Chester Assizes yesterday in which William Pratt (66), a retired publican, of Higher Disley, pleaded not guilty to wounding the cow on September 13. He was bound over for twelve months.

It was alleged that Pratt fired at the cow, which belonged to a neighbour, because he was annoyed at her straying in his garden.

Pratt, giving evidence, said that he had driven the cow from his garden on several occasions, but he denied shooting at her. "I don't shoot cattle belonging to neighbours," he added. "I like to live in peace and quietness."

After the jury had found him guilty, Mr. Justice Hilbery told Pratt that he was satisfied that he did not intend to do any serious harm to the animal, but intended to pepper it, because he had lost his temper with both the cow and her owner. As he had lived from 1872 without previously appearing in court he would not be sent to prison.

* * * *

MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN'S anniversary gift to her husband, John Farrow, was a large Wester steed purchased from the stables of Robert Young and Allan Jones

* * * *

NORMA SHEARER enjoys the prolonged summer weather by lunching and swimming at Merle Oberon's beach home

Fathers And Children

Theme Of "My Son" At Central

(By Dr. D. Y. JOSHI).

The second picture released by the Prabhat Film Co., at the Central Cinema, marks a new departure in the history of that Company from older traditions. It is a definite advance upon the previous technical methods and represents a new mode of selecting stories; there is nothing very spectacular about this story which is written by Mr. Y. G. Joshi; there are no intense dramatic moments as we generally find lesser themes; if your emotions are gripped it is due to the intense human interest which pervades the entire picture; the story relates to quite ordinary incidents in life and in that sense alone the picture is extraordinary.

MUDDLEHEADED YOUTH.

It tells the life of a muddle-headed middle class youth who is inspired by a vague sort of idealism to render service to his country but does not know how to do it; he starts a press but is involved in financial difficulties; he is afraid of the love of a wealthy handsome girl because he thinks that her riches will compromise his idealism and make his life miserable; therefore he recoils from her love in fear just he recoils from the love of his parents. The conflict between the father and the son as it is shown is merely a conflict of temperaments and not of ideas and it occurs as we see in many families; the son is shy of his father and the father is shy of his son and this mutual shyness which hides the genuine affections is the cause of many a friction between the father and son; in this picture as I have said before it is not a conflict of ideas; the father is an ordinary pensioner and the son's importance lies merely in what he is going to do and not in what he has actually done; one of the last scenes where the father is seen opposing his son's election to the local Municipality for fear that any success that may come to his son would naturally alienate him from his parental home may sound a little farfetched, but if we examine our own life we find similar experiences confront many a young man whose vague dreams of future make him restless and unhappy. The very last scene in which the father is stealthily looking through a window upon the new found happiness of his son and is afraid to go in lest that happiness be marred is reminiscent of "The Way of All Flesh."

If I cannot say anything about Ulhas the hero of the story it is really no fault of his; his artistic personality seems to have been suppressed by the director in order that he should play a particular role, viz. that of a simple minded muddle-headed youth who is trying to find him way in the surrounding darkness but does not succeed till the very end. And so far the role has been very successfully created; the utter absence of any acting that we find in Ulhas is perhaps the best acting that we have been for some time to come. His is essentially a passive role; he does nothing but everything happens to him; he does not bother about his girl friend; she takes the initiative in making love to him. He does not stand for Municipal election; people make him to do it; if at the end he is united to his family again it is chiefly because the girl takes the matter in her hands and brings the whole lot to his house while our hero is meditating and waiting for something to happen.

CINEMA FOR SOCIAL REFORM

Mrs. Munshi At Premiere Of "Zamana" At Imperial

The role of the cinema as a vehicle for social reform was emphasized by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi last evening at the premiere show of "Zamana" a Krishin Movitone picture, at Imperial Cinema.

While congratulating the producers and the Director, Mr. Ram Daryani, Mrs. Munshi commended the social theme of the picture which is concerned with showing the evils of the antiquated marriage system.

The film features Padma Devi and Nazir with a supporting cast including O. K. Dar, Gope, Gulab, etc.

(A review of the film will appear on our Wednesday Cinema page).

Saraswati Studio News

An accident which would have cost the life of Mr. Narayan Rao the ace photographer of Saraswati was saved through immediate help.

Mr. Narayan Rao who accompanied the unit of "Sach Hai" to Benares was one morning taking his camera position on the bank of the Ganges and in so doing slipped and dropped into the deep waters those who were near about knowing the mishap plunged and rescued him.

Bhagwa Zenda—the Marathi picture—directed by N. D. Sarpotdar is progressing rapidly. The marriage scene of Ramdas was photographed—every details of the marriage was shown to give the most realistic effect under the supervision of Dadasaheb Torney.

VICEROY AND MRS. GANDHI SEES "MOTHER INDIA"

Special Shows Arranged In Delhi

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

By the command of His Excellency the Viceroy, a special show of the India Cine Picture multi-colour production "Mother India" was arranged in the Viceroy's House in the presence of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Linlithgow, when Lord Chatfield, Admiral of the Fleet, Lady Chatfield, Sir Ernest Strohmenger, Lieut.-Col. Sir Bertram Sergison Brook, Air Vice-Marshal C L. Coultney, Lt.-Col. Muirhead (Under-Secretary of State for India), Mr S. E. Brown, Mr. A. J. Newling Mr. M. J. Dean, and Paymaster Captain B. C. Jerram were present.

After the show was over his Excellency had an interesting chat with Mr. A. V. Pandit who had arranged the show, about Indian Films.

"Mother India," was also shown to Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, Lady Jagadish Pershad, Lady Girjashanker Bajpai, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs Radhabai Subbaroyan, etc.

* * * *

NELSON EDDY, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Isabel Eddy, is taking a motor holiday trip through the Redwood country in Northern California.

* * * *

JEANETTE MACDONALD received so many flowers on the completion of SWEETHEARTS that she sent an entire truckload to the Children's Hospital.

REVIVING 1857 MEMORIES

Projected British Film

British film circles are interested in the negotiations now proceeding regarding the proposed production by Butcher Film Service of a film entitled the "Relief of Lucknow, writes the London correspondent of "Hindustan Times." Before the shooting commences next week, the producers have submitted the scenario to the British Board of Film Censors who after consultation with the India Office are understood to have objected to the subject.

The India Office attitude. I understand, is that any film of Indian "mutiny" is against public interest, because it is undesirable to rake up the painful old memories, and this stand is likely to be firmly maintained. But it may be pointed out that the preconsent of the censors was not necessary and a producer may exhibit in this country (United Kingdom) if the local authorities issue a licence. This, however, is too great a risk and some years ago another projected film on the subject of Indian 'mutiny" was scotched by the India Office and objected to by the British Board of Film Censors.

A piquant element in this controversy is that the War Office is reported to have promised full support to the proposed production.

(According to a later Reuter cable the film "Relief of Lucknow" has been banned by the British Board of Film Censors but the producer is expected to press for a reversal of the decision.)

Sarat Bose Sees Brabourne

Also Muirhead: But Talks Have No Political Significance

CALCUITA, Dec. 10.

The "United Press" understands that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, President of the Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party, and a member of the Congress Working Committee, had an interview this morning with His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and Col. Muirhead, Under-Secretary of State for India at Government House.

It is understood that no political significance attaches to these interviews and that they took place in circumstances similar to those of the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, yesterday.

Mr. S C. Mitra, President of the Bengal Legislative Council, also had an interview with Col. Muirhead on an invitation this morning, and had a talk on various general topics.—United Press.

NO ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR CONGRESS NAGAR!

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 10.

It is understood that in view of the high charge quoted by the Jubbulpore Electric Supply Company for the supply of energy to the Congress Nagar, the Congress Reception Committee has decided to abandon the scheme of having electric illumination in the Congress Nagar.

Seth Govind Das, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, said that in the circumstances, he was arranging to have incandescent lamps for the Nagar and oil lamps for the delegates' huts.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON ELEVEN POINTS UP

Wall-Street Enquiry In Cotton

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN FRANCS

BOMBAY: DEC. 10.

NEW YORK COTTON

The brighter sentiment in New York Cotton was the feature of date, owing to encouraging Liverpool cables and advance in securities. Good enquiry from Wall-Street was in evidence.

EXCHANGES

The sterling-dollar opened at 4.67.00. After slight improvement it again reacted.

Franc continued to improve on better enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1939

New York, Dec. 10.

Previous closing	.....	8.12
To-day's opening	.....	8.17
Difference	.....	+.05
To-day's closing	.....	8.23
Difference	.....	+.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

Previous closing	.....	4.61
To-day's opening	.....	4.59
Difference	.....	—.02
To-day's closing	.....	4.65
Difference	.....	+.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1938	.....	Rs. 158-0
July August	.....	Rs. 159-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec. 10.

The New York cotton dislaped decidedly improved sentiment to-day following encouraging Liverpool cables. The advance in securities also contributed to prevailing steadiness inducing a fairly widespread enquiry, particularly from Wall Street.

The trading in March began at 8.17 i.e. five points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying with some covering purchases. Later, fresh buying appeared giving the market very steady tone with the result that prices steadily rose and March closed at 8.23.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Dec. 10.

In the local market Broach April/May opened at Rs. 156-12 then fell to Rs. 156-10 but again advanced to Rs. 157-12. The closing quotation being Rs. 157-10. New York advices were higher.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 10.

The following were the opening ranges:—

January (8.19/8.19) 8.22/8.22
March (8.16/8.14) 8.17/8.17
May (7.98/7.98) 7.97/7.96

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

American January (4.61)	4.65
American March (4.60)	4.65
Egyptian January (7.23)	7.19
Egyptian March (7.20)	7.13

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Dec. 10.

Indian Pekoe (0-11)	0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 3/4)	1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4)	1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 3/4)	1-7 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. i. f. Continent New Crop December January (£18 7/8 value) £18 15/16 buyers

Dundee December (£22 sellers) £22 sellers.

Lightning December (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (7 15/16 paid and buyers) 8 paid and buyers.

Forward February (8 1/16 paid and buyers) 8 1/16 paid and buyers

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Dec. 10.

Previous closing	4.66 3/4
To-day's opening	4.67 3/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.67 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec. 10.

Previous closing	4.67.00
To-day's opening	4.67.00
To-day's closing	4.67.28

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Dec. 10.

Previous closing	177.51
To-day's opening	177.53
To-day's closing	177.44

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 10.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.67 then appreciated to 4.67.12 and then reacted to 4.67.06 with subsequent movements small.

Franc opened at 177.53 and then improved to 177.41 on better enquiry.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.247) 13.241
New York on Bombay (34.90) 34.88
Berlin on Bombay (86 7/8) 86 7/8
London on Milan (88.70) 88.75
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/8 nominal) 0-8 1/8 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-9-0) £7-8-11
Silver (20 1/16d) 20d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (7/8 to 15/16 per cent) 15/16 to 1 per cent.

4 months (7/8 to 7/8 per cent) 1 to 1 per cent.

6 months 7/8 to 7/8 per cent) 1 to 1 per cent.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Dec. 10.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Small Indian selling. American trade bought at the decline. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 10.

Spot	(20 1/16d) 20d—1/16
Forward	(19 1/2d) 19 7/16d—1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 10.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-9-0) £7-8-11.

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay December January (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata December (£12 3/8 sellers) £12 7/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata December (£10 15/16 sellers) £11 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal January (£10 1/4 paid) £10 3/16 sellers.

METALS

London, Dec. 9.

Tin (£214 1/4 buyers £214 1/2 sellers. Barely steady. £213 3/8 buyers £213 1/2 sellers. Barely steady.

Lead (£14 15/16 buyers £15 sellers. Easier) £14 13/16 buyers £14 7/8 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£48 3/4 to £49 3/4) £48 3/4 to £49 1/2

Iron (112) 112

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 10.

SILVER				
Silver ready	.....	50	15	6
Silver Posh	.....	50	14	0
Silver Mah	.....	50	13	0
GOLD				
Gold ready	.....	37	4	6
Gold Posh	.....	37	4	9
Gold Mah	.....	37	5	0
Sovereign	.....	23	13	9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Wheat January	.....	4	4	9
Wheat May	.....	3	6	3
Linseed May	.....	5	2	9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with March at 56 3/8d. The market declined under scattered selling following discouraging overseas cables but subsequently the demand improved owing to lower levels.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 9.

Chicago wheat opened with December at 0.64 7/8. The market was moderately active on scattered local support but the business was restricted.

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 10.

3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper closed at Rs. 98/3 at 2 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Dec. 9.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £89 1/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Wednesday, November 30, £90 7/8
Thursday, December 1, £90 1/4 Ex Div
Friday, December 2, £90 1/4
Monday, December 5, £90
Tuesday, December 6, £89 3/4
Wednesday, December 7 £90
Thursday, December 8, £89 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 10.

The London Stock Exchange remained closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

The closing quotation for December is 57 1/2d. The previous close was 58d.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 10.

General Motors (dol 47 1/4) dol 47 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33) dol 33
U S Common New Stock (dol 61 5/8) dol 61 3/4
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 115 1/2

Short Covering In Liverpool Wheat

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

Liverpool was again firmer on nervous short covering due to the uncertain International situation

Chicago opened steady in sympathy with maize and reports that Italy and Germany are negotiating for the balance of the Rumanian surplus. Prices however reacted at the close on realising.

The latest cable from Buenos Aires reads:—

"Weather is cooler. Local hail showers. Official report of the Buenos Aires Province states that wheat is bad in the southwest and average in the southeast but good to excellent elsewhere with the highest yields in the north. Linseed has been damaged in the southeast and elsewhere it is average to good. Prospects of linseed in the country are generally inferior to wheat which is ascribed to excessive cropping in recent years but they are up to average."

LONDON MONEY MARKET

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Money Market experienced rather variable conditions. Some borrowers obtained overnight loans 5/8 per cent, but others paid upto 7/8 per cent, operators, however, mainly concerned about financing commitments over the year-end, which promises to be very stringent period. Already 1 1/2 per cent paid for accommodation into New Year.

Discount brokers besides finding Treasury Bill rate more favourable received better supply.

Wall Street closed firm.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Dec. 10.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton Jan.	.....	15	7	6
Sind cotton March	.....	15	6	6
Punjab Jan.	.....	13	1	0
Punjab March	.....	13	1	9
Desi American Jan.	.....	18	0	6
Desi American March	.....	17	15	9
Tone:—Quiet.				
Wheat Dec.	.....	22	7	6
Wheat Jan.	.....	22	7	0
Wheat March	.....	22	9	9
Wheat July	.....	24	1	9
Tone:—Steady.				
Gram Dec.	.....	28	11	0
Gram Jan.	.....	28	7	0
Gram July	.....	24	11	0
Toria Dec.	.....	35	3	0
Toria Feb.	.....	34	8	0
Toria March	.....	35	4	0
Cottonseed Jan.	.....	19	8	6
Cottonseed March	.....	19	6	6

HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

TOTAL UNITS GENERATED

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

49th Week (ended December 9th)

1936	.....	10,998,600
1937	.....	13,769,000
1938	.....	14,361,100
Total for 49 Weeks (1st Jan. to date).		
1936	.....	522,189,900
1937	.....	618,301,100
1938	.....	695,875,200

For the calendar month of November 1938, the total units of energy generated at the three Stations amounted to 59,582,700 and the total units sold by the three Companies to 52,022,150.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

In jutes, there was nothing fresh to-day. Prices of speculative issues generally ruled steady at yesterdays levels, volume of business also limited. Coals practically remained dull, teas unchanged, miscellaneous Indian iron and steel and other speculative issues witnessed further decline to-day due to heavy selling pressure. Other industrials kept more or less unaltered; Government securities were quiet, but steady.

Three and half per cent Government paper 98/4.

Cottons:—Mohini mills, rupees 25 paid up 24, New Victoria pref 4/11.

Coals:—Bengal 342, Bhalgora 3/15, Dhemo Main 12/8, Raneegunge 34.

Jutes:—Barnagore 128 small lot, Howrah 50/8, Kamarhatty 465.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corpn. 5/14, Indian copper 2/3, Dalmia cement pref 87/8, Upper Ganges elec. 11, Indian iron 29/14, Marshalls 2, Steel corpn. 9/7, Balmer Lawrie 259/8, Calcutta silk mang. pref 103/8, Dunlop rubber ord 16/2, New India Investment corpn. 29, disc small lot, Indian National Airways ord 9 do pref ord 10/8 ex div. Midnapore Zemindar 75 Borooah timber 10/8, Buland 14/12, Carew and Co. new ord 11/8 x option ct.

Debentures:—Five and quarter per cent 1938/50, Rohtas industries 102, five per cent Orient paper 99/4, five per cent Sutlej cotton 99/4.—A.P.

PROF. RANGA TO STUDY SIND KISAN PROBLEMS

KARACHI, Dec. 10

The "United Press" understands that Prof. N. G Ranga, M.L.A. (Central) is arriving in Karachi, on December 31, 1938, to study the Kisan problems in Sind.—United Press.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Dec. 10.

Following a decline of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 156|4 for Broach A|M delivery and advanced to Rs. 156|8 when active selling appeared and prices declined to Rs. 155|10. Later on the market was quietly steady at Rs. 156 and business was restricted.

Liverpool Market was expected to open unchanged, but it opened 2 points down. The local Market was quietly steady with Broach April-May quoted at Rs. 156. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach April-May	Rs. 156 8
F.G.M.G. Broach July-August	Rs. 157 12
Fine M.G. Oomra Dec.-January	Rs. 144 2
Fine M.G. Oomra March	Rs. 143 4
F.G.M.G. Bengal Dec.-January	Rs. 119 4
F.G.M.G. Bengal March	Rs. 119 8

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Dec 10

Opening:—	
December	202.80—80
January	201.20—80
Closing:—	
December	202.80—80
January	201.50—50
February	201.50
March	202.30—40

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Dec 9

SAKELS—	
January	13.09—13
March	13.42—10
May	13.60—09
ASHMOUNI—	
December	10.51—07
February	10.58—10
GIZA—	
January	13.08—13
March	13.22—16
May	13.33—14

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: January 78 March 84 May 94 July 110 October 117 at cross rate 4.66 3/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 156 Liverpool May 1939 4.57 Rs. 43 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1939 157/8 Liverpool July 1939 4.53 Rs. 39 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 157/8 New York May 7.94 Rs. 35 1/2 at cross rate 4.66 3/4

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1939 156 New York July 7.70 Rs 26 at cross rate 4.66 3/4

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 10.

Yesterday London Gold prices improved one penny to £7-9-0. London Paris Exchange rate was 2 points down at 177.51. Dollar-Sterling Cross Rate was 4.66 3|4. London Silver prices declined 1|8d. to 20 1|16d. for spot and forward price declined 1|16d. to 19 1|2d. There was little speculative selling with poor support. Later on there were buyers at 1|16th over fixed rates and sellers were reserved. New York Silver spot 42 3|4 cents and Shanghai T.T. on London was 0|8. The local market was quiet with scattered selling.

	Gold	Silver.
Ready	37 6 3	50 14 0
Mansar	37 6 6	50 14 0
Posh	37 7 0	50 12 0
„ Tejimandi	0 6 0	1 1 0

LONDON METALS

London, Dec 9

Copper	£43 3 9
Lead	£15 0 0
Spelter	£13 12 6
Tin	£214 10 0

LONDON SUGAR

London, Dec 9

March ..... sh. 5 11 3/4d.

Sharp Decline In Tata Steel Shares

EXTENSIVE UNLOADING ON REDUCTION IN BRITISH STEEL PRICES

Shorts Cover At Decline And Prices Rally Few Points

BOMBAY, December 10.

There was an expected drop on the local Stock Exchange on reports of a decline of shilling 5 to 20 in British Steel products and it was reported that the Continental Steel Cartel was to meet on Monday to reduce prices, but towards the close it was said that the meeting was postponed which induced some short covering and prices rallied few points from the low depths. The reduction in British prices comes in effect from 1st January.

These indications were given out yesterday and to-day most of the weak holders were unnerved with the result that Tata Steel shares registered a sharp decline. This drop affected other sections also. The market was unsettled and those who relied on a change in the existing exchange ratio were caught.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1485 against last closing at Rs. 1505 and declined to Rs. 1470 and rallied to Rs. 1475. At this level there was a rush of sellers and prices collapsed to Rs. 1447 but timely appearance of short coverings rallied prices to Rs. 1465. Again there was an attempt to depress prices which failed to carry them below but active covering again hardened prices to Rs. 1470.

Other sections including cotton mills also suffered although the decline in steel prices has nothing to do with the textile industry but speculative markets when they lose confidence we have to face effects in all directions whether right or wrong.

The market was unsettled and drastic liquidation was the order of the day. The sentiment was greatly disturbed and opinions have little value at the moment.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Dec. 10.

100	Ahmd. Advance	420 0
200	BOMBAY DYEING	875 0
100	CENTURY	240 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	234 8
100	COLABA	144 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	321 4
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 5 3
100	Finlay	118 12
100	GOKAK	154 8
1,000	Hindustan	1,705 0
100	Indore	55 0
100	Khatau	117 8
100	KOHINOOR	253 8
150	Laxmi	520 0
250	Madras United	35 0
100	Morarji	135 0
250	Model	55 8
50	MYSORE	89 0
200	NEW GREAT	215 8
100	Oosmanshahi	40 0
100	PHOENIX	223 0
25	Sassoon Silk	71 0
1,000	Sholapur	3225 0
50	SIMPLEX	77 4
100	SWADESHI	219 0
100	Swan	110 0
500	Vishnu	1250 0
1,000	Westerns	860 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	115 8
25-50	Central	29 15
500	Imperial	1,571 4
125-500	Imp. Conty.	385 0
50-100	India	148 12
100	Reserve Bank	115 8
5	Unions	5 11 6
	CEMENTS	
100	Associated	107 12
	INSURANCE	
100-500	Empire	685 0
15-100	Jupiter	12 14
20	Mercantile	63 4
15-100	New India	37 12
200	Oriental	4400 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 2
	ELECTRIC	
100	Alli Old	138 12
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,415 0
10	Ajmer	12 2
10	Amalgmd.	12 0
50	Bombay Tram	123 12
100	Bombay Suburban	148 12
10	Broach	10 4
100	Karachi	185 0
100	Poona	170 10
100	Surat	172 8
100	TATA HYDRO	151 8
100	TATA POWERS	1,302 8
	RAILWAYS	
100	Ahmedabad Prantij	[illegible] 4
100	C. Province	101 8
100	Dn. Baramati	[illegible] 4
100	Gujarat	101 0
100	Mandrai Bhon	102 8
100	Pachora Jamner	98 0
100	Sara Serajgaunj	101 0
500	Tapti Valley	755 0
	MINING	
9	Burma Corp	6 0
8sh	Indian Copper	2 4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Dec 10

Bombay Dyeing (883/12) 878 875 876 8/0 875 872 875

Century (245) 243 241 242 240 240/8

Central India (238) 236 234 235 234/8

Kohinoor (263) 262 259 258 258/8

New Great (219) 216 217 216 219

Simplex (78) 78 77/8 77/4

Swadeshi (222) 221 218 219

Associated Cement (108) 108 107/8 107/12

Andhra (1420) 1420 1415

Tram Ord (123/12) 123/8 123/12

Tata Hydro (151/8) 154

Tata Power (1312/8) 1302 1300 1297 1305 1302

T Steel Defd (1505) 1485 1472 1475 1451 1462 1455 1467 1465

T Steel Ord (315) 311 309 310 307 305 308 309 308/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (160/4) 160 159/12 159/8

Bellapur (189/8) 189 188 189 186 188

B Burma (516/4) 515 511 513 512

10	Indian Iron and Steel	30 0
10	Shivrajpur	50 4
70	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,465 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	308 0
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	ALCOCK	340 0
60	BELAPUR SUGAR	183 0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	840 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	214 8
125	B. BURMA	512 8
50	Bombay Conty.	180 0
8sh.	Br B Petrol	3-9-6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	52 0
100	I BLEACHING	125 0
50	Invest Trust	41 6
100	I Radio Defd	390 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380 0
100	Port Canning	74 8
40	Premier Con XD	65 8
15	Scindia	17 11
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	46 0
	PREFERENCE	
5	1/2 Amalgmad (T F.)	106 0
7	p. c Andhra Valley	1510 0
6	p.c Bombay Steam XD	283 12
5	p.c Bombay Tram (TF)	72 12
5	p.c Central India (T.F.)	570 0
6¼	p.c Prem. Const 1st	108 0
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const 2nd	97 0
7	p.c Tata Hydro	148 12
7½	p.c Tata Power	1603 12
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st.	210 10
7½	p.c Tata Steel 2nd	159 8
	p.c Vishnu	717 8
	DEBENTURES	
3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	102 6
6	p.c Andhra Valley	108 4
4	p.c Bombay Telephone	52 12
7	p.c Sholapur	80 4
5	p.c Tata Hydro	108 8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares in Forward List.)

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Dec 10

February 52.40

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec 10

3 1/2	per cent G P Notes (Cash) 98/8
2 3/4	per cent 1948/52 Loan 99/8
3	per cent 1951/54 Loan 101/10
3	per cent 1941 Bonds 102/12
3	per cent 1963/65 98/2
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50 105/2
4	per cent 1940/43 Bonds 108/8
4	per cent 1960/70 Loan 111/3
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 Loan 119/2
5	per cent U P. Bonds 98
5	per cent 1939/44 Loan 101/14
5	per cent 1940/43 Loan 105/8
	TAX FREES
5	per cent 1943/55 Loan 116/4
4	per cent 1953/83 Mysore 111/8
5	per cent 1956 Mysore 124
	CORPORATION DEBENTURES
4	per cent 1974 B P T 110/4
4	per cent 1974 M Deb 109/8
4	per cent 1974 M Deb 119
5	per cent 1954 M Deb 130

Tone: Easy.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Dec 10

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to March 1/6 April/Nov.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 288 1/2

Bank's buying T T 285 1/4

Bank's buying D D 284 1/2

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,334

Bank's buying T T 1,334

JAPAN

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 77 7/8

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 63 1/2

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 63 3/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 85 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 47 1/8

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 85 3/4

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.66.93 9th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 10th instant

Hongkong London 1/3 10th instant

Shanghai London 0/8 10th instant

Java London 8.57 10th instant

London Paris 177.51 9th instant

London Belgium 27.74 1/2 9th instant

London Switzerland 20.63 1/2 9th instant

London Berlin 11.64 1/2 9th instant

London Stockholm 19.40 5/8 9th instant

London New York 4.67.00 9th instant

London Amsterdam 8.59 1/8 9th instant

London Italy 88.65 9th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: steady Near. Quiet Forward.

Gold £7-8-11 8th instant

Gold £7-9-0 9th instant

Silver London Ready 20 3/16 8th instant

Silver London Ready 20 1/16 9th instant

Silver London Forward 19 9/16 8th instant

Silver London Forward 19 1/2 9th instant

Silver New York ready 43 8th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 9th instant

London discounts 3 months 7/8 to 15/16 per cent 8th instant

London discounts 3 months 15/16 to 1 per cent 9th instant

London discounts 6 months 7/8 per cent 8th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 per cent 9th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—

Call 3/4 per cent.

3 months 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Steady

ABSENCE OF STERLING PURCHASES

No sterling was purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 9th December 1938.

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 8th December	8,112
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	361,669
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	226,974
Increase	134,695

LAWN TENNIS

Great Britain's Team In United States

Some Impressions Of The Tour

By G. P. Hughes In "Lawn Tennis And Badminton"

The story of lawn tennis in America during our recent tour is one of American and Australian triumphs and of Europe's eclipse.

The wholesale defeat of Germany by Australia in the Inter-Zone Davis Cup Final at Botson was an ill omen of what was to follow, and, as things turned out, at no time was the European invasion a serious one. The British, French and Yugoslav players were never in the running, and there could be no escaping the obvious that the United States and Australia are supreme in the world of lawn tennis to-day.

* * * *

Little as the effect of conditions or results might have been, they are nevertheless worth mentioning. Shayes and Filby played their first matches a few hours after disembarking, and on a mud heap. Torrential rain had been falling all the night and, to the accompaniment of thunder and lightning, was continuing with short intervals throughout the day. It was during those intervals that play took place.

Spikes were general rather than exception, and those balls which bounced at all invariably did so in the most unexpected directions.

Certainly within my experience I have never witnessed such farcical conditions. Filby and Shayes thought still less of them and made their speedy exits, consoling themselves that they would at least have plenty of time to practise for the more important events ahead. But they were wrong. To their disgust, they found that the only course for miles around that were deemed fit for play were those on which the tournament was being played.

And so when the second tournament started at Newport our team had barely touched a racket since leaving England.

* * * *

I have said nothing about the heat. Suffice it to say that several players had to be carried off the field—among them being "Bitsy" Grant. What with that, the mud courts, and the very strong opposition, it is not to be wondered at that Shayes and Filby were far from amused at their first sample of lawn tennis in America.

Boston was less uncomfortable, and apart from the day when all the canvas was blown down the weather conditions were good. Filby and Shayes ran an exceedingly good pair in Toley and Mulloy to five sets, and but for most indifferent play overhead would have won. Hare and I had a three-hour struggle with Allison and Van Ryn, but after missing two set-points in the third set were downed in the fourth.

R. A. Shayes At Forest Hills

Forest Hills thus became the last opportunity for the team to redeem itself, and there none of the players lost to opponents they ought to have beaten. Filby was defeated by the lanky hard hitting Kovacs, Shayes by Riggs and and warm water. No matter how Hare by Budge.

Shayes was the only one who looked like winning, but he became erratic during the fifth set crisis. Had he been able to continue with the brilliant streak which had brought him to within two games of victory, the result would probably have been different.

The grass court season finished with another deluge, and the team left at the earliest possible moment for California in search of sunshine, fresh air and true bounds. There Filby showed his best English form for the first time, which rather suggested that good conditions are essential to his success.

Miss Lumb And Miss Stammers Impress

The one redeeming feature of our tour was the consistent good form of Miss Lumb and Miss stammers. The latter played her lawn tennis of the season and the general opinion was that Miss Lumb was the most improved player of the year. Not only were they both good in singles, but they paired to provide an unusual sight—two left-handers making a successful doubles combination.

The high water mark of the tour was Miss Lumb's win over Miss Jacobs. It was one of the best matches of the United States Championships, played on a greasy court on which the American's chops could not have been easy to take, but the result was a triumph for speed, physical fitness and enthusiasm.

The semi-final of the Championship between Miss Stammers and Miss Marble was another notable match, and one which could have easily gone the other day. The crisis came in the second set after Miss Stammers had won the first. Both players became nervous and in a set full of errors anything could have happened. Both had their chances, but after the American had tided over the crisis she played with the most amazing confidence and reeled off the final set to love.

Miss Lumb continued her brilliance in California where she defeated Miss Wynne after having had several match balls against her; and altogether, for her, the tour was a most successful one.

* * * *

From a results point of view the tour of the team could hardly be described as a success, but little more could be expected in an American championship entry which was much stronger than this year's Wimbledon.

The general standard in America is amazingly high, a fact which can be appreciated fully only by those who have actually been there.

The Americans' Superiority

One hopes that the experience of the trip will be of value to Great Britain's team and produce results in the future. Both Filby and Shayes could not fail to have been impressed by the superiority of the American's service and overhead play, a department of the game in which they themselves were shown to be sadly lacking. Then, too, it never does young players any harm to go abroad and obtain a more accurate sense of values.

It goes without saying that the tour was enjoyable. Only the political crisis detracted from it. The players had a lot of fun, no illness and only one small accident—that to Filby and Shayes who, with youthful experience, had hired a car to travel the 6,000 miles journey to California and back. All went well till the last lap home, when driving through the night, taking the wheel in turn, both went to sleep simultaneously and hit a lamp-post! Even then after much waste of time and expenditure of cash, they said it was worth it.

MY CONTACTS WITH

MAHATMA GANDHI

By RADHA, CARTOONIST

It was during the Satyagraha days at the city of Madura, when I was a student that I had my first "darshan" of Mahatma Gandhi. The Ceylon boat mail had steamed into the railway station and as I was waiting outside, a lithe, short figure, clad in a "dhotie", a "kurta" and a (now famous) Gandhi cap, walked up to a waiting motor car. I approached him and asked him for his autograph. He turned round and said, "You better wait till the work I have undertaken turns out to be a success!" That has my first Contact.

After the Madras Congress had ended, I approached Gandhiji in his railway compartment for his autograph. He took the proffered book and pen, bent his head, then, ere he signed, looked up and asked me, "Do you wear khadi habitually?" On my replying to him in the negative, he returned the book and the pen saying, "Then I won't give you my autograph!"

The Mahatma

During his Harijan tour, collecting funds for the Cause, Mahatma Gandhi addressed an exclusive gathering of women at the Royal Opera House, Bombay. On the dais Mahatmaji was sitting between Srimati Sarojini Naidu and Seth Mathuradass Vissanji. After his appeal, when women volunteers were going round taking in the donations and gifts, I approached Gandhiji with the sketch I had prepared of him while he was speaking and asked for his autograph. He turned round and said, "Give me ten rupees, then I will sign." I said "I cannot give you any money and this sketch is intended for publication in the newspapers." He said, "Surely, in that case the newspapers must be paying you. So you must pay me." I replied, "What do your Indian newspapers pay us here? Just tuppenny happenny. And, even then, am I to live by my earnings or am I to gift them away to you?" Mahatmaji burst out laughing and said: "I thought I was a Marwari. But you are a BIGGER MARWARI than I. In any case, you must pay for my autograph!" I then said, "If that be so and you are still insistent, Mahatmaji, I shall send you by money-order the few rupees I may receive from the newspaper, after I deceive it. But, now, I cannot give you anything. Please sign here." "Certainy not! Put the money down, then the signature goes down!" At a loss as to what to do, but still anxious to secure his autograph on my sketch, I turned round to Seth Mathuradass Vissanji and asked him to give Mahatmaji a ten-rupee note for my sake. Immediately Gandhiji turned round to him and said, "No, no, Mathuradass, don't give him. I want his money and not yours. Mathuradass Vissanji must not give for him!"

But in persisting to the end in his stubborn refusal to give me his autograph Mahatmaji belied his accusation of me by himself being a "bigger Marwari" than poor I!

BICYCLE MADE OF PAPER

Sensation In Japan

A bicycle with main parts made entirely of fibre and stiff paper materials, was recently announced here as being ready for the market, and is causing a considerable sensation in bicycle manufacturing circles in Osaka, according to the "Japan Times."

The bicycle, which is likely to revolutionize the entire bicycle manufacturing industry, is the first of its kind to be produced in any country and involves a frame of fibre (also saddle and other minor parts) and mudguards of stiff, hard paper material.

Although the price of the new bicycle has been placed at 60 yen for the present, it is expected to be reduced substantially when mass-production methods become possible in its manufacture.

The "Paper bicycle" has been named the "kokusaku-go" and is the direct result of the shortage of iron and steel materials which has practically killed the manufacturing end of the industry. Some six months' research was required to perfect the strange but practical and timely innovation.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:--

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

WAKE UP BOMBAY—ORGANISATION—COURTESY WEEK

Bombay national scouting is now on its foundation. All the local Associations have been formed and Executive Councils are taking measures to establish proper supervision and working of troops Bombay, together with the suburbs, must act as a lever for the whole scout movement, give the necessary enthusiasm and inspiration, and, above all, maintain a vigilant eye over the whole machinery which may rot without persistent, constant control of public opinion. The Provincial Headquarters of the B.P. Association in the past treated the city with stepmotherly care. In those reactionary days the local Associations lacked genuine scout leadership, the secretaries hardly know the ABC of the scouting and the District Commissioners lacked the knowledge and vital contact that is necessary with Indian life as a whole.

The new Associations should not repeat the old follies. The District Commissioner is to be nominated by an elected Provincial Commissioner. For the time being the Provincial Association is in control of the old Executive which will do well to consider the need and feelings of Local Associations before appointing District Commissioners and their Assistants. The District Commissioner must know a good deal of scouting, he must be a man of undisputed national views, he must be genuine interest in scouting and must be able to devote a good deal of his time to field work. I will relate here a humorous incident to show the type of commissioners we had in the old days. A Rao Saheb was Assistant District Commissioner in one of the divisions. He came to Bombay on a visit to the scout office and wanted to purchase his Assistant Commissioner's Badge. On his being given the official badge with the violet pumage, the Rao Saheb preferred the red one which was the badge of the assistant scout master. We can no more have commissioners who want their uniforms to be turned into colourful gardens.

Bombay is not lacking in old scouts of experience, but it is likely that the most useful names will not be palatable to the paid and almost official hierarchy which dominate the Provincial Headquarters. It is but natural that some of these gentlemen, who have basked in easy sunshine for many years, should be keen on finding out "safe men" who will leave them undisputed masters of their office rooms.

The next most important person in the local Association is the Secretary. His choice is entirely left to the Local Association.

It is well-known that in the past some of these busy bodies came into conflict with hard-working scoutmasters. The local Associations were packed with non-scouters, the scoutmasters were kept at arm's length, and the Associations were always busy with dinners and farewell parties. Let us hope our new Associations will be managed by efficient and businesslike officials, who will be pillars of strength for their Associations.

Organisation

Speaking of businesslike men I was led to think of our Scout Headquarters. It is well-known that in India organisation and discipline in institutions are at a discount. One would be surprised at the diligence, punctuality and faithfulness to duty of the heads of some of the foreign offices in Bombay. But in India the heads of offices believe that their high offices and salaries must be complementary to late office hours and less work. I have an experience of scout offices for some years and I used to wonder at the time of arrivals of scout dignitaries to their place of work. And it is usually a common good fortune to meet and greet only the peon and the hard worked clerks at the office desks. "Sahab bahar gaya hay, kam hay,, milneku gaya hai" are the usual greetings at ordinary office hours. The scout officers are well meaning and good persons. They have been brought up for years in the free atmosphere of scout ideals and, therefore, one may not be too critical of the reflection of these office duties. But there is a need for warning. The old times are passing away. In the good old days the Government paid the grants and nobody worried as long as there were some scout uniforms at rallies to greet the Government. But a financial grant from the Congress Ministry is different. The patriotic Ministers are aware that there is dearth of money, that whatever money is available is hard earned peoples' money, and, moreover, the Ministers have now to answer critical members of the opposition. I know there are some councillors who keep an eye on the institutions the Government supported. At least some of them kept notes to find out whether Government was investing well in these hard days when money is hardly found for most useful purposes. I shall deal with our scout budgets at a later date. For the present organisation means time and the amount of work put in during that time. Scout duties are not always in the office. Indeed, I know of paid scout officials who make their home their offices. Then they are supposed to move about, visit places, carry out inspections, etc. There are businesslike ways to organise outdoor work I have seen a very highly paid drug canvasser of one of the biggest chemist and druggist firms presenting his hour to hour diary to one of the Directors every week. There is no distrust implied in business. Where there is payment, there are records and proofs for critics. There is no place where supervision over paid officials is more necessary than in scout work. And officials will welcome these to safeguard their own name and maintain an unblemished record of service in the cause of the young. The Provincial Commissioner and the Executive Council will find by experience that such a wise and happy control over the Executive will add to the strength and expansion of the scout movement throughout the Presidency.

The Courtesy Week

The courtesy week was a splendid idea that Mr. Trollip placed before the scouts of Bombay. From the scouts point of view it proved an opportunity for scouts of the National and B.P. Associations to brush shoulders of each other. And it happened without any mishap or illwill. Scouts of both these Associations ought to realise that in the minds of children there is innocence. Nothing can or should divide youngsters and between them must ever remain a spirit of camaraderie and goodwill. The differences between two Associations to-day are not in the least manner an indication of rivalry. At least the National Association is not claiming any superiority of its scouts over the scouts of the other Association. Indeed, it is prepared to recognise better and harder work wherever it is found and it will rejoice if some of the B.P. scouts do genuine scouting in a good way. The differences between the two Associations are fundamental and on principles. It even involves a dispute over the type of leadership that ought to direct the scout movement. But outside this sphere of conflict especially where scouts and scoutmasters are concerned, there is neither hostility nor illwil of any sort. I know too well that within the Bombay Province there is genuine unity even between sections which are apparently hostile. The wedge of difference is driven by others—from outside. These are bound to disappear with the quick and intensive spread of the spirit of nationalism. Meanwhile let us love and serve our Motherland, by all means join together in all activities involving citizenship and work together for the good of the youth. All scouts are grateful to Mr. Trollip for the opportunity he gave the scouts to serve the City, and he may well be assured that he will receive the full co-operation and sympathy of all Local Associations in the good work he is doing in an important and useful branch of our city life.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Philately's Founder

(BY MURIEL NISSEN).

The year 1940 will be a most important date in the annals of philately, for it will mark the one hundredth anniversary of the introduction of postage stamps. It is almost certain that Great Britain will honour the occasion with a special stamp issue in a design yet to be selected. The perfect design for this centenary stamp has been somewhat prematurely used by Brazil, and the only wonder is that someone didn't use it before.

The Brazilian Philatelic Exhibition at Rio de Janeiro, held from October 20th to the 30th, occasioned the issue of this adhesive which we hold to be one of the most interesting stamps of all time.

Featured on the stamp is a portrait of Sir Rowland Hill, father of the postage stamps, who here receives his first philatelic tribute. In the upper left corner is a reproduction of the first British one-penny stamp. At the lower right appears a reproduction of Brazil's first adhesive, a stamp popularly known as the "bull's eye." Brazil was the second

country in the world to use stamps, following Great Britain in this practice by three years.

Sir Rowland Hill was born in 1795 and died in 1879. He began to teach mathematics at the advanced age of 12 and continued in the role of educator with great success until failing health compelled his retirement in 1833.

He then turned his attention to inventions for a time and later became greatly interested in the work of colonizing Australia. The deficiencies of the existing postal system had bothered him for sometime. It was the practice in those days for the person to whom a letter was addressed to pay for it, and he had the privilege of accepting or refusing the message. People clever at codes were able to transmit a message by outer cover only so that the recipient could refuse the letter after a cursory glance at the envelope had revealed the information required. Postage

(Continued On Page 54)

The "eyes" have it when it comes to the power of suggestion.

THE BALLADS OF SPAIN

(Continued from page 13)

ro de la Gurra Civil" are classed as heroic. These are simple, direct narratives of individual deeds of daring which waste few words blackguarding the other side. They are, indeed, good stories without reference to context or creed. "La Torre," for instance relates how six sappers succeed in driving a lorry load of dynamite up to an enemy outpost, which they thus manage to blow up at the cost of their own lives. When they reach the outpost only three are still alive:

Three men who see the white streets whence they came as the impossible road for an impossible return

Perhaps the most touching ballad of this sort is "La Toma de Caspe," in which a girl who is being used by a rebel captain to cover his retreat tells the pursuers to continue their fire, but they cannot bring themselves to do so.

The girl supported the Mauser's barrel on her shoulder. The Civil Guard took aim, but no one returned his fire. The girl saw that the shots had mortally wounded her brother and her father. She told her men not to be afraid of killing her, but no one fired and the Civil Guard made his escape.

There are many similar stories in the old ballads, especially those on the Cid, and the same simple technique is used by both ancient and modern ballad-makers. Another point of similarity is the use of the refrain. The unforgettable "Ay demi, Alhama!" has an interesting successor in a ballad entitled "Juanelo de Laviana".

Que si Vviedo se resiste, mas se resiste en su cerco.

(If Oviedo holds out, her besiegers can hold out still longer.

A POPULAR ART

Although the ballads are linked to tradition by subject matter and treatment, they are linked still more closely by the fact that they are really popular. They can furnish the needs of the twentieth-century mentality just as well as they did those of the fifteenth, even when these are quite different. Most of the ballads, for instance, express political convictions of which the mediaeval Spaniard knew nothing. One refers to:

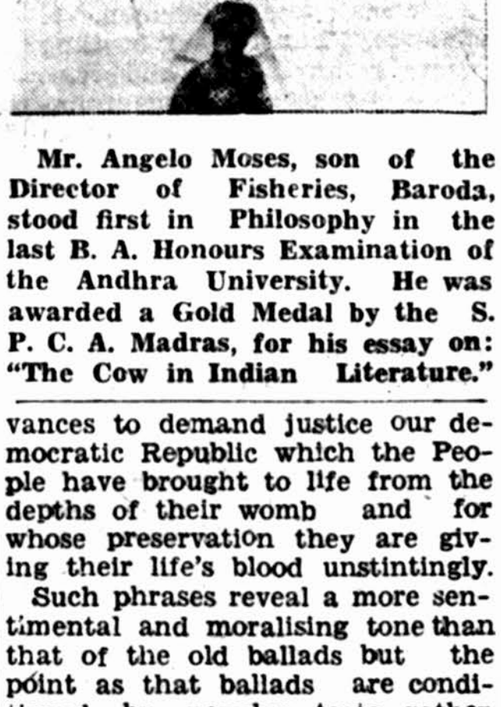
The Commune of Paris also, glorious day of the French workers, which is now being repeated in Spain.

The attacks on the Church as an example of vested interests are not merely directed against "la vil clerigalla" but are much more fundamentally antagonistic. There are, too, constant repetitions of the commonplaces of proletarian ideology, such as insistence on the words "camarada" and "obrero" and typical personifications:

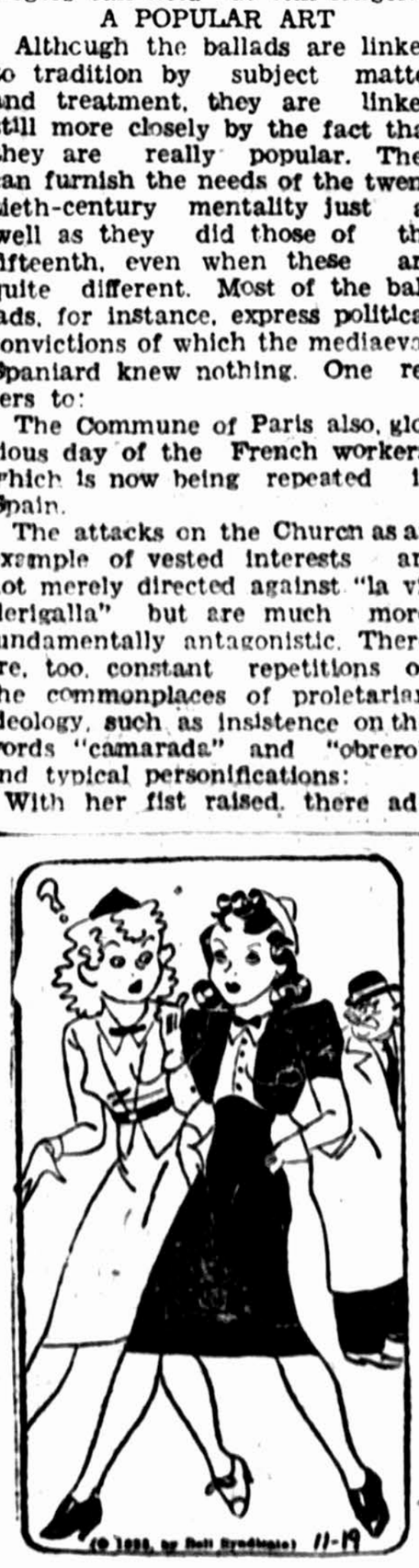
With her fist raised, there advances to demand justice our democratic Republic which the People have brought to life from the depths of their womb and for whose preservation they are giving their life's blood unstintingly.

Such phrases reveal a more sentimental and moralising tone than that of the old ballads but the point as that ballads are conditioned by popular taste rather than by literary aesthetics, They must essentially be poetry of the people. The ballad is only a vital and dignified art form as long as the Spaniards, whether he is thinking in terms of lances and knighthood or dynamite and the workers' republic, can find a natural outlet for his experiences in the traditional eight-syllable lines.

Mr. Angelo Moses, son of the Director of Fisheries, Baroda, stood first in Philosophy in the last B. A. Honours Examination of the Andhra University. He was awarded a Gold Medal by the S. P. C. A. Madras, for his essay on: "The Cow in Indian Literature."



"Of course, it is too big, but you don't think I was going to let the shop assistant know I'd married a little shrimp like you."



The mentally sketchy girlfriend thinks when her beau says his prospects are grim he means he's just been up against a lot of hard-boiled customers.

TELEPATHY IS REAL!

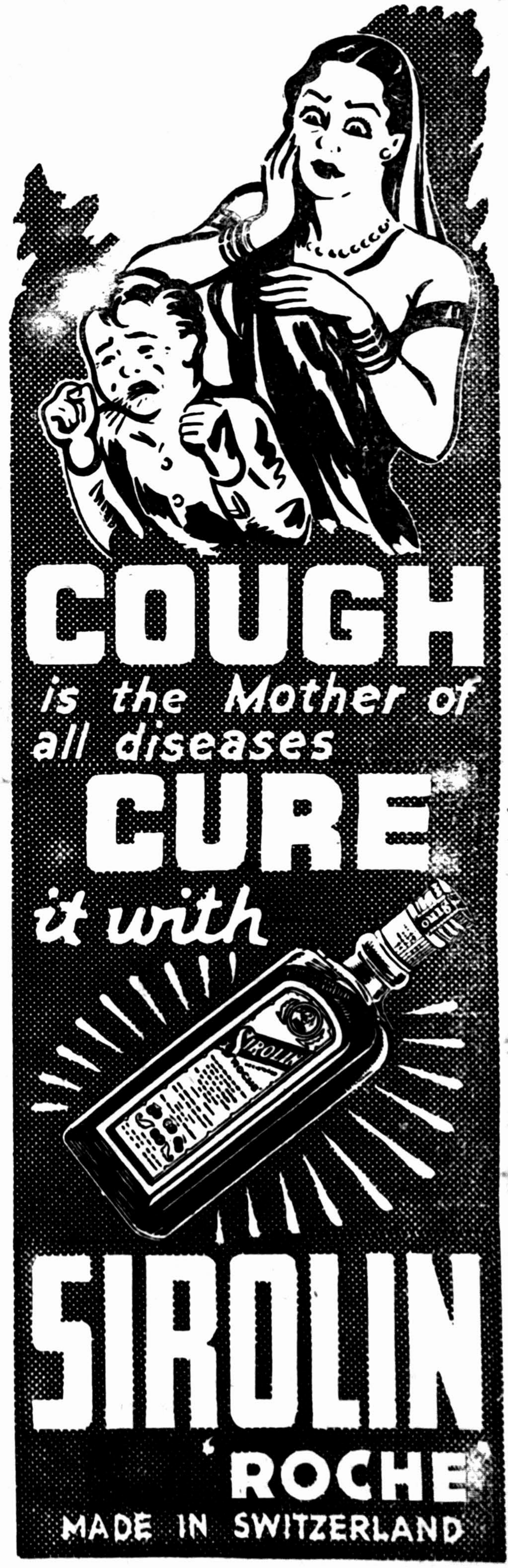
(Continued From Page 2)

clouds on the string of a kite? Just a few hints, picked up in the course of the previous hundred years; a few traces of electricity noted by accident. The fact that you got a spark if you stroked a cat's fur; the fact that you got the same kind of spark by rubbing amber, and a bigger one by storing the energy in a glass jar lined with tin-foil—that was all men had as promise of the miracles of our time, dynamos and superpower, telegraph and telephone, X-ray surgery, radio, wireless, television, and new miracles just outside our door.

Telepathy's Possibilities

If, now, it be a fact that there is a reality behind the notions of telepathy and clairvoyance, to which so many investigators are bearing testimony all over the world, who can set limits to what it may mean to the future? What new powers of the human mind, what ability to explore the past and future, the farthest deeps of space, and those deeps of our own minds, no less vast and marvellous?

To set limits to such possibilities is not to be scientific, it is merely to be foolish. The true scientist sets no limits to human powers; he merely asks that we verify our facts. This my wife and I have tried to do, and I think that, so far as concerns telepathy at least, we can claim success. We have provided a mass of real evidence, and we shall not be troubled by any amount of ridicule from the ignorant. I tell you—and because it is so important, I put in capital letters:—TELEPATHY HAPPENS!



SIR PETER AND LADY TEAZLE

the other girls, chattering, dressing, and making last minute references to scripts.

"You look good enough to eat, Fren."

It took Freny fully half a minute to realize that the speaker was Pesi. Half an hour ago, he had been a tall, handsome, cheerful young man. Now, he was an old man, plump, bald, and funny looking. The transformation was simply marvellous!

"Where did you learn the art of make-up, Pesi?"

"Hullo. Miss Dubash! Hullo, Sanjana! All ready, I see, fine! You look your part exactly. Now, let me see, what are you appearing as?" Thus, the secretary of the dramatic club, as he fumbled in this pocket for the competitor's list.

Pesi winked at Freny, Freny suppressed a smile, "Sir Peter and Lady Teazle," she said.

"Yes, yes, of course! Silly of me to forget. Sheridan of course, you deserve to get a prize."

"We mean to get one." Said Pesi.

"Ha! Ha! Ha!" laughed the secretary." No doubt you will, no doubt. The great thing is to be natural! That's it, natural. Act as if you were not acting, if you get what I mean."

"Quite," said Pesi, "you see, we are supposed to be a married couple quarrelling like hell. It ought not to be difficult to do that naturally, because though we are not married yet, we do manage to get in a lot of quarrelling in our lives."

"Good good" said the secretary and went away, muttering something vague about having to see to things.

(Continued from page 16)

Fifteen minutes later, Freny was gracefully walking on the stage, looking beautiful and haughty, with Pesi strutting behind her, shouting: "Lady Teazle, Lady Teazle, I'll not bear it."

The college hall was rescunding with loud laughter. The dialogue was amusing, and both Freny and Pesi acted well.

Soon Freny walked triumphantly off the stage, leaving Sir Peter alone to say: "Well, though I can't make her love me, there is great satisfaction in quarrelling with her."

Pesi did not entirely agree with Sir Peter. Given time, he was sure, he could make Freny love him, in spite of all the quarrelling.

Pesi and Freny soon changed into their own clothes, and stood in the wings, watching the other competitors.

"Goodness! Each one is doing better than the last. I don't think we have much chance, Pesi."

"Nonsense! Nobody could resist the combination of your looks and my acting."

"You are very vain, Pesi."

"That's because I'm happy!"

"Aren't you always happy?'

"Always, when I'm with you!"

In the dim light of the wings, she saw a strange, lovely sort of look in his eyes. She felt deliciously happy without knowing why. His eyes were fine, very fine. She wondered why she hadn't noticed that before. Perhaps it was.....

Thunderous clapping broke into her reverie.

"They've finished" whispered Pesi, "The judges are going out."

The excitement in the wings and the dressing rooms increased visibly. Every one was talking, and giving his or her opinion as to who should get the prizes.

"Why on earth don't they hurry up?" asked Eva.

"This suspense is terrible" said Perin.

"I bet. the first prize goes to.."

"Sh! Sh! They are coming. Silence, please, silence! I said, Silence, ladies and gentlemen, if you please." Thus ,the bustling secretary restored law and order.

The president stood up, hummed and hawed, and declared that he was greatly honoured by being asked to preside at such a function, and that he thought all the performances were of a very high order, and so on and so forth.

"I wish he'd come to the point instead of rambling about so." said Freny to Pesi.

At last he did come to the point. He cleared his throat, and said: "You will all agree with me that the best performance of the day was given by Miss F. Dubash and Mr. P. Sanjana."

Pesi turned triumphantly towards Freny: "There! What did I tell you? Come along, and let's get the cup!"

Amidst hearty clapping they carried off the lovely, big silver cup.

The other prizes were awarded in due course, and soon the president left.

A crowd of happy, laughing boys and girls collected round Pesi and Freny. Congratulating them, and admiring the cup.

"Yes, it's nice enough" said Pesi "But which of us is to keep it? Fancy giving one cup between two people!"

"Why! Man, if you had the least bit of gallantry, you'd let Freny keep it." said Keki.

"That's just it! I'm not gallant and I don't mean to be!"

There was an awkward silence until Malti said: "Well, you could easily share it. You could keep it six months and let Freny keep it the other six months."

'Do you think I'll let the lovely cup out of my sight for six whole months? No, madam, not I!"

Every one was surprised into silence. Freny was annoyed. She couldn't imagine why Pesi was behaving so meanly in front of all their friends. Whatever his faults, she had never, in all their long acquaintances seen him behave meanly or ungenerously. He was liberal to a fault. And yet to-day, he was.....It was ununderstandable, but atleast she could stop this stupid scene. So, with an icy smile, she said "Don't worry! Pesi, you can keep the cup all the year round, I don't mind!"

"But, my dear, I couldn't possibly allow that. To deprive you of such great pleasure? Oh! No! It's not to be dreamt of! This problem is very knotty. I'll have to do some serious thinking, now don't disturb me, children!"

This puzzled everybody more than ever. They kept silent, looked at each other questioningly, and then wonderingly at Pesi's dreamy eyes, and thoughtful expression.

"I've got it!" He shouted suddenly, making them all jump, "the perfect solution, absolutely perfect!"

"What's the matter with you?" asked Freny anxiously; she was convinced that there was something seriously wrong.

"Here's a lovely cup." Pesi flourished it in the air. "We both have an equal right to it. But, you live at Dadar and I at Colaba. We can't cut the cup in two, neither of us can live without it. So what? Why, it's simple! We, er, we....." He took a deep breath and continued: "We must get married, don't you see? Then both of us can keep the cup. Now, isn't that a brilliant idea?"

Everybody burst out laughing. They were all relieved. This, they could understand. Though, it was a very novel way of proposing. But then, Pesi always did out of the way and original things.

Freny had mixed emotions as she looked into Pesi's eyes. She was delighted, she was angry, she was embarrassed. Her heart was thumping madly, and to her great annoyance, she felt herself blushing.

"Ah! My darling", said Pesi "I see that you approve of the idea!" He took her hand in his, and rushed out of the hall with her.

He could hear his friends shouting after him; "Bravo! Oh! Pesi, Bravo!" "Here the conquering hero comes!" "Heigh! Wait for us"

Pesi ignored all the shouting. He looked down half laughingly, half tenderly at Freny, as they ran arm in arm. They were out in the compound when Freny regained her breath, and said: "But, Pesi, but....."

He laughingly put his finger on her lips. "But me no buts, my darling" said he.

He bundled her masterfully into his car.

"But, Pesi, the cup? We have left the cup upstairs!"

"Lady Teazle, Lady Teazle, I will not bear it! Hang the cup! It has served its purpose. Somebody will take care of it. I don't want to talk about the cup. I want to talk about you, look at you, and above all kiss you!"

He bent down. The next moment was the happiest in Freny's life. He straightened himself. 'Admit you liked that, Fren."

She smiled, a warm happy smile. "I did like it, but...."

"But" he interposed "you'll like it more when we are married, and....."

"And quarrelling!" she added.

"And why not?" said Pesi, "life would be awfully dull, if we continually kept on saying 'yes, my dear' to each other. What's wrong with quarrelling, I should like to know? Only, darling our quarrels will have to be very short affairs. You see, I'll want to kiss you every five minutes, and it wouldn't be good taste to kiss you while quarrelling. Now, would it?

"Oh! you perfect ass!" said Freny very tenderly.

"Don't start a quarrel, darling. Time's up! I must kiss you again."

And he did. Not once, but many times.

GENTLEMEN!

Please do not read below.

NOW LADIES—

It is an opportunity for you to grow long, silky and luxuriant hair within a short time. Just wash your hair regularly with Swastik "Shikakai" Shampoo soap containing plenty of essence of the famous Shikakai fruit and other rare herbs and massage your scalp daily with marvellous and sweetly scented Swastik "Perfumed Castor Oil" and let your mirror declare the plentiful and rich growth of soft and dark hair in a short time.

Highly commended by Indian & European Ladies.

PRODUCTS OF SWASTIK OIL MILLS, LD., BOMBAY 15.

(81)

"We'll stop it, Joe, if the boss catches us."

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The child came to me crying with a complaint. "Dada", she said to me despairingly, "When I was ill and could not move out of my bed, my relative-friends never came to enquire of my health....."

"But why did you expect that they should have come to you?" I asked her.

She looked at me with a surprise, thinking that I did not know ordinary rules of courtesy. Perhaps she felt offended too for my cutting her speech, but she wanted to unburden her heart, so she continued:

"Who cares if they did not come! But, while I was yet in my sick-bed one of them happened to fall ill. And the wonder of wonders is that they expected me to visit her, although all of them knew perfectly well that I could not and were not allowed to leave my bed!"

She stared at me for the judgment. I told her, "Whatever they expect, you have no business to argue. You have only to be careful about your own expectations."

May be she considered me to be a bit too hard unto her. I resumed, "The less you expect of the world and persons, the less disappointments you shall have."

She wanted to speak, but I went on: "you see, what you expect of others, you should expect of yourself. When your relative-friends did not come to see you at the time of your sickness, you took it to your heart Then you should be able to understand that if you did not go to see any of them when she or he was sick, naturally they had a reason to feel disappointed. You should, therefore, expect of yourself to visit them at such an occasion."

Now she was entering into a thoughtful mood. And I continued: "It's not only that, mind you? Also what others expect of you, it is your duty to fulfil, to see that you do come upto their expectations. For, do you not yourself wish others to fulfil your expectations? Then why shall you at least lag behind?"

There was a ray of light on her forehead. She had caught my point of view. Then I said to her, "Never mind what others do, or what others are. You are responsible to your own self. You should not care to see if the others are right or they are wrong. You should see that you are right always!"

BY YOURSELF RIGHT ALWAYS

She had not yet spoken any thing. Now she was hearing attentively. At this juncture another child entered and he interrupted: "Why shall we not see whether the others are wrong or right? I went to my friend this morning after a long time—Yes, after a long time, because I could not possibly go to him before that. And, you know, he did not only not welcome me, but on the contrary, just hid his face under a shawl, and would not hear me—I can follow things properly: That wasn't to play fun with me or to show me his hidden regard—That was to fool me and to show me malice....."

I was wondering what this inferiority—superiority complex was! And he bawled out: "I am sure and certain that when he did so, he was in the wrong. Firstly when I had not been able to go to him for so many days, he never cared to come to me and to ask or to know what the reason or difficulty was. Secondly, when I went to him when I could, he simply out-turned me...."

I felt that he was very much injured, and he concluded, "I am never going to see him again. He did so because he is a rich man's son...." He could not check himself any longer, and began to sob and shed tears.

I drew him into my arms and tried to console him. Then slowly and steadily I tried to cool him down. I explained to him: "I take for granted that he was proud and that he was wrong. But just for a moment reverse your position. Supposing you were he and he were you. After all the rudeness that you show to him, supposing he returns to you once again with a smile and tries to remove the misunderstanding: Will you not feel pleased?"

He confessed: "Yes, I would. I told him: "Then, why should you also not try to do so? Never try to keep misunderstandings in your heart. If the others are wrong, forgive them. Be careful about your own selves and see that you are right always..." I repeated what I had said to the sister, previous to this brother's coming in.

Both of them seemed to be satisfied with my explanations. And I expect and also they themselves expect that in future they are not going to pry into others' affairs. What they shall try to see is that they are right always...God bless them.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week on 11th to 17th December 1938:—

1. Sis. Rose Fonseca
2. Bro. Homi K. Irani
3. Bro. Nariman B. Gheewala
4. Bro. Surendra P. Singh
5. Bro. B. Mohandas Kini
6. Sis. Jer Mody
7. Sis. Lila Khimandas
8. Bro. Jayant K. Kulkarni
9. Bro. Gian D. Lala
10. Sis. Anila Bhatt
11. Bro. Govind Shah
12. Bro. Akbar Fidali.

PRIZE WINNERS

Prizes of Rupee one each have been awarded to the following in the Divali Competition:—

1. Sis. Hasumati Desai, Surat;
2. Sis. Maria do Con. Dias, Goa;
3. Bro. Hamayun Fazalbhoy, Bombay;
4. Bro. Kripa Shankar, Rewari.

All are requested to acnowledge receipts of the books sent to them.

Entries for the new competition are coming in. Those who have not yet sent their entries can still do so.

CHILDREN'S MEETINGS

Boys and girls of Bombay come to meet every Sunday morning at Khar regularly. Why not you also come and give them your company and have the pleasure of their company?

The meetings are held at "Gulistan," Ground Floor of the "Aram Baugh" on the 12th Road, near the Mahadev's Mandir from 8 to about 9-30 a.m.

Satish Bhai Desai, our Secretary conducts the meetings: He tells nice stories, makes children play nice games, makes them sing nice songs and also gives them nice books to read at home.

Once you come there, you will always like to come—Why not try this Sunday, please?

PEN-FRIENDS' CAMP

The Third Pen-Friends' Camp will be held at Ahmedabad on the 28th, 29th and 30th Dec. 1938. The programme includes open session for the discussion of the problems of hobbyists and pen-friends, Hobbies' Exhibition, Excursions, Dramatic and Variety Entertainments, Dinner, Sports, Camping etc.

The Pen-friendship movement represents an inspiring and instructive mission of intellectual, national and international brotherhood. It is paramountly a unifying, knowledge-giving, good-will-promoting, nation-building movement. It is the cultivation of a mental vision of friendship that is both real and practical. It has therefore achieved much popularity as a palatable hobby among students, young men and women and old persons.

The Camp is being organised by the Young Folks' Brotherhood of Delhi. The first Camp was held at Sukkur (Sind), the second one was held at Delhi and the third Camp is to be held at Ahmedabad during Christmas holidays this year.

For further particulars, enquiries may be addressed to the Organizers, the Third Pen-Friends' International Camp, Dalal Building, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.

A TRAGIC FIXTURE

(By J. S. Sequeira)

"Uncle", said Tom, "do tell us the story now at least, do not put it off any long."

"What story?" asked Uncle John.

"The story that you promised to tell us a month ago".

The children's joy knew no bounds as clearing his throat Uncle John began, "Once upon a time, though I do not exactly know where and when, there was a very rich man who lived almost like a prince. He displayed unbounded grandeur. Among other things he kept a large number of animals of all kinds including lions and tigers. Even rare birds

(Continued on Page 50)

Mutual Admiration.
(Photo by P. T. Seshadri).

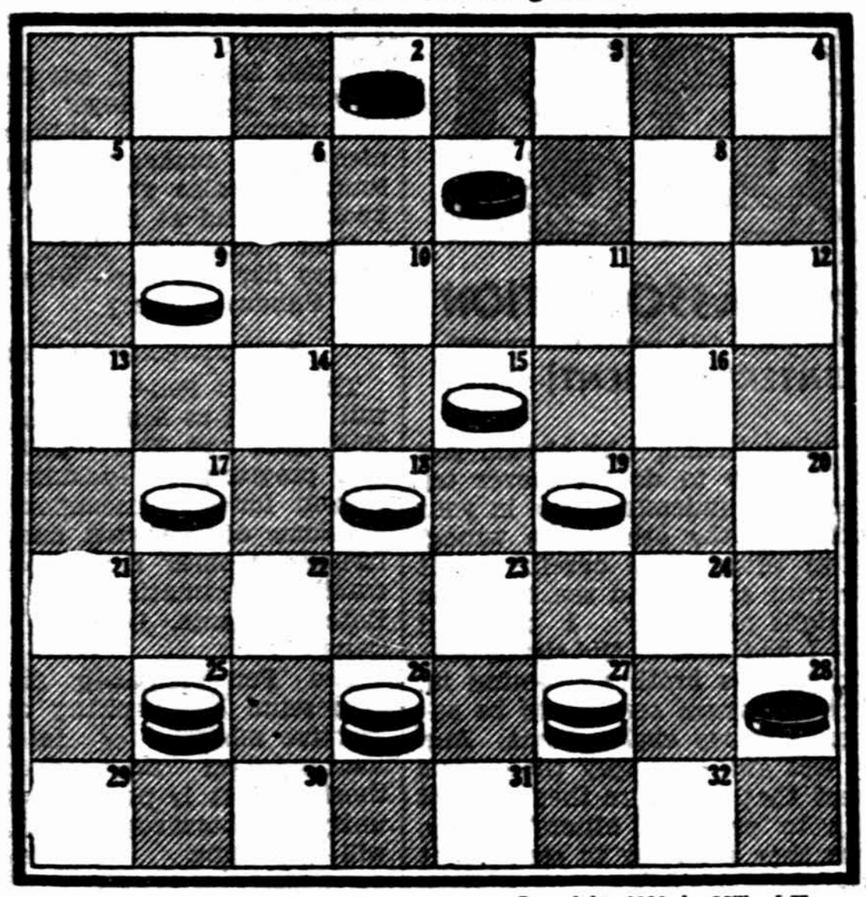
Sis. Katie E. Tavadia, one of our enthusiastic readers in Canton (China), celebrated her birthday on 9th December, last week. We wish her many happy returns of the day!

Bro. Sarat Kumar Pai is a young aspirant: What he is going to be when he grows big, only God knows—but, just look at his pose—wonderful, is it not?

TRY THIS LINDY "HOP"

Can You Show How Black is to Move and Win in Two Moves?

Black Checkers Moving Down



Copyright, 1938, by Millard Hopper

White Checkers Moving Up

CHECKER problems are always interesting, even to those who do not consider themselves ardent devotees of the game. Here is one specially designed for the readers of this page by Millard Hopper, the famous "checker king" who likes to play against thirty opponents at one time.

There are eight white checkers and only three black checkers on the numbered board and three of the whites are kings.

That makes it look very black for the blacks, but the battle isn't over. In fact, the blacks are going to win it in two swift moves.

It is Black's turn to move. Can you show how Black can win in two moves? This makes a very pretty problem. Mr. Hopper calls it the "Lindy Hop."

(For Solution See Page 55)

A 3-MINUTE POSER

IF THAT SIXTH OF A PIE IS SUPPOSED TO BE THE QUARTER OF A PIE YOU ORDERED, WHAT PORTION OF A PIE WILL I GET FOR THE THIRD OF A PIE I ORDERED?
HOW MUCH PIE CAN IDA EXPECT?

IDA is fond of pie and her question is a very natural one. But do you remember the old poser: "If twenty is a third of three, what will a half of forty be?" This puzzle is on the same order and should not take you more than three minutes to solve.

(For Solution See Page 55)

A Puzzlistic Birthday Cake

MY! What a lovely birthday cake! Who is the lucky girl who is going to receive it? That is easy for you to find out, if you are good at puzzles. Mother spelled out the girl's name with an uninterrupted stream of frosting from the decorating tube. Then she added some extra letters. Thus it happens that, though several girls' names can be formed from the letters on the cake, only one name is made up of a single unbroken line.

Take a pencil and lightly tracing over the decorations on the cake, see if you can write a girl's name in one continuous line, not taking your pencil off the paper at any time or going over any part of the line twice.

(For Solution See Page 55)

Can You Read This Mysterious Warning?

RACYM NOT NEM LAT SNIN ATE
EMOT EVA HI YADY APL LITS
RAL LOD NETEM NAO LU OYD LUOC

A CHILL gripped Oswald Cuttlefish as he reached for his morning mail. There on top of the letters was a slip of paper with strange words scrawled upon it. Oswald knew only too well what they signified. Ever since he had bought the diamond stolen from the idol in Beriberi, he knew that the pagan priests would be on his trail. And here was a final warning for him in the Beriberi language.

Even now the cutthroat who had stolen into the office building to deliver this note might be lurking behind the filing cabinet to launch a poison arrow. Oswald ran for the window as a figure emerged, but the tinkle of laughter that followed him made him pause at the window ledge.

"What have you got the jitters about, Mr. Cuttlefish? asked his secretary. "Oh, did you see that note? It blew in the window when I opened up this morning. Pretty clever cipher, isn't it? Don't tell me you did not decode it at once,—a man with your brains."

Can you solve the mysterious message?

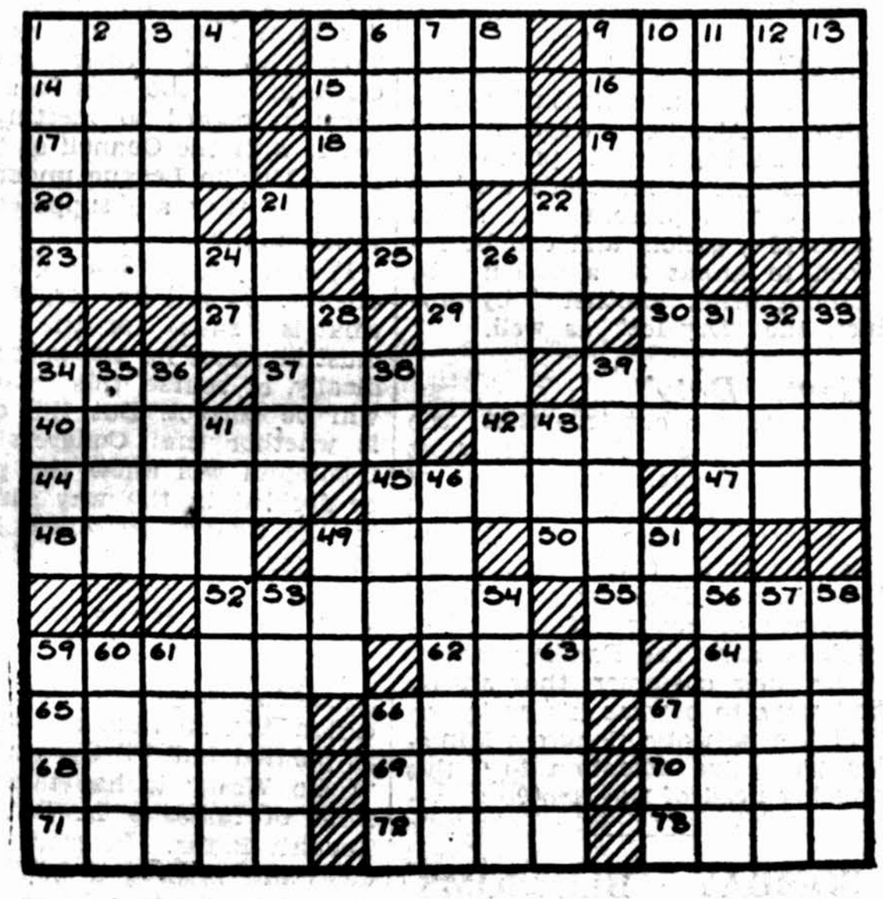
(For Solution See Page 55).

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions and Answers

HORIZONTAL

1—What is the Italian name for its capital?
5—Bark of the paper mulberry
9—Flavor
14—Egg-shaped
15—Winged
16—Biblical name



17—Love to excess
18—Stout cord
19—Started
20—River of central Asia
21—Small horse
22—Take in custody
23—One of the canonical hours
25—Obliterated
27—Burmese sprite
29—Substantive ending for nouns
30—Female sheep
34—Town of Nigeria
37—Lax
39—Lift
40—What king of Israel was appointed by David to be his successor?
42—German ecclesiastical historian
44—Ripe
45—What country did Cavour help unify?
47—Worm
48—Sea eagle
49—American advocate of total abstinence
50—What is the first name of Eddie Cantor's wife?
52—What is the name for one of the shooting stars that constitute the shower recurring about Nov. 14?
55—What is the first name of the statesman who received the Nobel peace prize in 1912: —— Root?
59—Who organized the Munich putsch of 1923?
62—What is the missing part of the name of the Irish nationalist party: —— Fein?
64—Small point
65—Pertaining to a plane surface
66—What is the highest volcano in Europe?
67—Conflict
68—Climbing perennial plant
69—Retain
70—Otherwise
71—Ridge of sandy drift
72—Makes a mistake
73—River in France and Belgium

VERTICAL

1—Who was the sculptor of the famous "Thinker"?
2—Convex molding
3—Morning prayer
4—Beverage
5—Tropical plant
6—Unaccompanied
7—Writing material
8—Metric measure of area
9—Sword
10—What is the chief seaport of northern Scotland?
11—Part of a book
12—Burden
24—Rave
25—Stained sunset
26—Peer Gynt's mother
34—Printer's measure
35—Sphere of action
36—Also
41—Walk through water
42—Nights before holidays
43—Weights of India
44—Princely house of Italy
45—Performer
46—Dash
48—Liliaceous plant
49—What is the name of the large planetarium in New York City?
51—What lieutenant of Pizarro discovered the course of the Amazon?
52—High priest of Israel
46—Ball with a combined onward and spinning motion
49—Beetle
51—Indian madder
53—One who catches certain fish
54—Eater
56—Objects of worship
57—Who went to London in 1917 as chairman of an American mission to the Allies?
58—Voice
59—Who wrote "The Man Without a Country"?
60—Part of the eye
61—East Indian timber tree
63—Short sleeps
66—Piece out
67—Turkish governor

(For Solution See Page 55).

The Answer is "Tobacco"

TO three-fourths of a cross add
a circle complete;
Then, let two semi-circles a perpendicular meet;
Next, add a triangle that stands on two feet;
Then, two semi-circles and a circle complete.

Pictorial Arithmetic

SOME scientists claim that our present numerals were originally pictures of familiar objects. If such is the case, this puzzle should prove a very primitive form of arithmetic.

Guess the names of the objects illustrated in the accompanying drawing. Add or subtract the letters in the name of each object from those of the other objects. If you have chosen the correct names, the remaining letters will spell the name of a large territory in Africa.

Roman Arithmetic

DO you know how to divide nine into two parts which are together equal to ten?

This interesting little puzzle can be solved by putting down the figures IX in bold Roman numerals on a sheet of paper. Fold the figures across the middle. This gives a six (VI) on one side of the fold and a four (IV) on the other side.

At the North Pole

THERE is just one place on this earth where, if you were to build a house with windows on each of the four sides, you could advertise it as the only house ever built having a southern exposure on all four sides.

(For Solution See Page 55)

A Warbled Word-Change

CAN you fill the blank spaces of the panel with four-letter words? Each word must differ in but one letter from the word preceding and following it. Only common English words are used.

A Pogo Problem

AS soon as the children became accustomed to their new pogo sticks, they began to compare their skill at jumping.

"I can go forward three panels at a time," said Mary. The panels she referred to were the six-inch sections into which the sidewalk was divided.

"She can go three panels at a time," snickered Philip. "Why, my rate is five at a jump."

"I'll tell you what we'll do," suggested George, "We'll have a race down the length of this sidewalk, which is a good deal less than a hundred feet. I'll let you kids have a head start as I jump seven panels at a time."

So the race was on. Exactly half way across the sidewalk, Philip and George landed on the same panel at the same instant and went down in a spill. Mary was more fortunate landing on the panel before the one that brought disaster to her brothers. With a clear field she easily won the race.

How long was the sidewalk?

(For Solution See Page 55)

Jim's a demon for Scott's Porage Oats at breakfast

The lad who enjoys a nourishing daily breakfast of Scott's Porage Oats is laying up a fund of strength and vitality Be sure it is Scott's Porage Oats—the Quality Oats—Scotland's best.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES

Sole Agents:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL FROM FARM PRODUCE

(Continued From Page 5)

uses 4,000 to 5,000 bushels of grain daily.

"Cooking"

The first stage in manufacturing is the grinding of corn into meal. This is done with ordinary motor-driven milling grinders. A screw conveyor elevates the corn meal to a hopper located near the roof of the tall building. From this hopper, the meal can be measured out and dumped directly below into one of the three "Cookers," each of which has a capacity of 7,360 gallons. Water is delivered to these tanks from one of the 4 shallow wells, 30 to 40 ft. deep, by means of air lifts. Air at 80 lbs. pressure is available throughout the Plant. It is supplied by one compressor of 750 c/m. capacity.

"Malting"

Practically every private firm making Industrial Alcohol uses molasses as raw material but the production of alcohol from starchy substances such as corn, wheat, rye, and tubers is somewhat complicated because the "yeasts" do not effect starch as such. The starch at first must be converted into sugar, a process called saccharification or malting. This is usually accomplished by means of barley-malt. After the mash—corn meal and water—has been cooked for one hour the barley malt is added, and then the mixture is held another hour at a temperature of 145 deg. F. In its conversion, 100 lbs of starch takes on 11 pounds of water to form 111 lbs. of sugar.

"Yeast Inoculation"

The mash is now cooled to 86 deg. and at that stage it is ready for one of the most important operations—inoculation with yeast. Yeast acts upon sugar to produce alcohol and carbon-dioxide gas. It is highly essential that the yeast-culture be free from contaminating micro-organisms and that it have the highest vigour. As hundreds of species of unwanted yeasts are liable to be floating as dust in the air, distillers, as well as brewers and bakers, guard their yeast-cultures,—pure strains which they have developed and selected for their own particular use—with the utmost caution.

"Fermentation"

There are eight 20,000 gallons and three 110,000 gallons Fermenter-tanks. Fermentation in these tanks takes three days. At the end of that period the alcohol content amounts to 7-8 per cent. and the liquid is then known as "Beer." From the tanks it is transferred to a settling basin, whence the residue is diverted to feed-recovery unit.

"Distillation"

The beer itself is diverted to the distillation department where it successively passes through one. "Beer-still," where it becomes 80 proof, and through two "Rectifying Columns" in which it becomes 190 proof alcohol. This is the proof or strength of most industrial alcohols on the market; but as the purpose of this plant is to make anhydrous or water-free alcohol, the liquid continues on its journey for further treatment in what is said to be the largest dehydrating column in the world.

"Dehydrating"

This enormous dehydrating column reaches upward from the basement, passing through the succeeding floors, and emerges 69 feet above, crowding the roof. In it the 190 proof alcohol is mixed with Benzine, which absorbs the remaining moisture and leaves absolute alcohol of almost 200 proof.

"Denaturing"

Next comes the denaturing process in which certain chemicals are added to render the product unsuitable for drinking. At this stage the foulest smelling chemicals imaginable come to the rescue of the Internal Recovery Department.

"Cattle-Feed By-Product"

Slops that are separated from the beer before it is distilled are transferred to the "Feed-Recovery" department where they are first passed over a screen and then compressed. Both the watery portion of the slops, which goes through, and the bulky residue which is arrested by the screen are made into the some kind of "Cattle-Feed" called distillers' grain, but by two different methods of evaporation.

"Evaporation"

The watery slops, which are too wet to be handled in the "Rotary-Drier," pass through a quadruple "Steam-Heated Evaporator" which produces a perfectly dry residue: the heavy material is fed from the screen into the large rotary-drier. This is heated by waste fuel gases from the "Steam Power-Plant" which uses Natural-gas for fuel, blowers pulling the hot gases from the "Smokestack" and forcing them through the Drier. The products of both the drier and the evaporator are mixed and sacked in bags.

The management hopes to effect further economic by installing a compressor in order to make 20 tons of "Dry-Ice" daily from the Carbon-Dioxide now escaping to the atmosphere from the fermenter tanks.

"Cost"

The cost of manufacturing Anhydrous Alcochol depends, of course, on the current prices of the various raw materials used. It works out at present at about annas 12 a gallon, and can be reduced to annas 3 a gallon by manufacturing another by-product, the "Dry-Ice" as well.

"Govt. Duty"

It is strange but true that the districts of the Presidency most liable to famine, waste a lot of their Farm-Produce, which could be profitably turned into Industrial-Alcohol, cattle-feed, and Dry-Ice, etc. Business is only an exchange of goods. If the industrialists want the Bombay farmer to be their customer, they should find ways to become his customer. Will the patriotic Congress Ministry pay due attention to this pressing need of the Ryot?

BOMBAY BLOSSOMS

(Continued From Page 6)

the contention of its Finance Minister, then undoubtedly the decision will mean a formal recognition by a limb of the British Government, under the Government of India Act, of the virtual position of the Congress as a parallel Government along with it.

But that is not the only implication. Will it then be possible for Mr. Fazlul Huq and Sir Sikander Hyat Khan to charge to the Treasuries of their respective Governments the bills incurred by them in regard to getting into touch with the Council of the All-India Muslim League under whose mandate they are supposed to be functioning?

It is a very difficult question to answer. It will be argued that what is sauce for the gander must be sauce for the goose. Technically, of course, this contention will be correct. But the question is whether the Congress High Command will allow the point to be decided in the way indicated by the Central Provinces Finance Minister.

Traffic In Women

The traffic in women has been increasing despite the anti-Prostitution Act. In Bombay, of course, as pointed out by the author of "I Go West," it has taken the form of Massage Institutes and Turkish Baths. In Madras Devadasis are making a bold bid for exemption. To this I have already referred in a previous issue.

The United Provinces are somewhat original. Evil minded folks there have made an attempt to hoodwink the law and to circumvent it successfully by starting "Ashrams" and "Anathalayas." In truth, however, many of these institutions are no better than ordinary brothels which deserve to be wiped out in the interest of Society.

One satisfaction a penny-pincher has is that he can see the pinched pennies swell into proportions of wealth.

"I want a pair of shoes that are large on the inside and small on the outside."

ILLUSTRATED
'A Guide to Sufferers'.
2nd. Edition Just Published.
FREE BOOK
Th new edition contains a chapter on physiology of disease, describes the method of avoiding all evil influences of nine planets, reveals secrets of gaining sex-energy and everlasting power and gives informations about the treatments of Leprosy, Leucoderma, all sorts of skin-diseases, impotency, Dyspepsia, Female Diseases etc. Sent absolutely free.
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FISHING WITHOUT A LICENSE

And Now, Where Are the Children to Hide Their "Catch"?

SMALL wonder that these kiddies look a bit nervous. You would feel nervous, too, if you had been fishing without a license and you saw the game warden coming down the road. Can you help the children hide the incriminating catch? Cut along the dotted lines so as to separate the picture into four parts and then try to rearrange the parts so that the fish are not in sight.

(For Solution: See Page 55).

Deceptions Their Hobby

(Continued From Page 14)

mystic circle because of their love for the esoteric hobby. The roster of the International Brotherhood of Magicians contains names of others, professional and amateur, as expert and as prominent in their various fields.

To mention only a few among America's leading amateur conjurors: I. I. Altman, amateur magician and an excellent card trickster, is a leading executive in the motion picture business, famous for his discoveries of leading stars of the screen. Those who read what Hendrik Willem Van Loon writes in his books or Fulton Ousler edits for "Liberty" may not suspect that these gentlemen can make cards jump out of goblets or restore a rope which has been severed—but they can James C. Wobensmith of Philadelphia is known to fame as a patent attorney—but lovers of magic know him as a performer and as an inventor of tricks. Carol B. Fleming is a banker in Los Angeles but in his spare time he not only performs feats of legerdemain but also writes about the art for the instruction of other performers. Royal V. Heath is a member of the New York Stock Exchange but among magicians he is known as the country's most expert mathematical wizard Bernard Zufall, leader among those who specialize in memorizing—quickly—long lists of unrelated facts, is a salesman of electrical equipment. Charles R. Leedy, well-known for his magic, is a newspaper columnist in Youngstown, Ohio. Carl W. Jones, publisher of the Minneapolis Journal, is an adept in sleight-of-hand. Dr Shirley L. Quimby is better known as a physicist (he is Professor of Physics at Columbia University) than as a magician—but some of his tricks puzzle even well-informed conjurors. William W. Larsen is a leading member of California's bar, Charles W. Fricke is a jurist in Los Angeles, James R. Muir manages a hotel in Oakland, California. Ray Gamble is a president of a concern in Tacoma, Washington, which manufactures wood flour. William J. Hughes is attorney in the office of the Solicitor General of the United States in charge of matters of practice and procedure, and is the author of "Hughes on Federal Practice." Joseph H. Freud, famous as an electrical engineer and as the inventor of electro-mechanical precision apparatus, is known to the magic loving public as "Joseffy"—and Joseffy's "talking skull" is a trick that bewilders magicians as well as laymen. Leo Rullman, Acting Deputy Collector of the Port of New York is not only a magician but is one of the world's best amateur jugglers. He is also a trained equilibrist and slack wire walker. Clark B. Allen is a manufacturer of fireworks and is an acknowledged authority in that field. Dr. Francis G. Benedict of Carnegie Institution's Nutrition Laboratory, is an internationally known authority on basal metabolism. William Russell Walsh of Chicago is an iron manufacturer. They are all magicians.

Dr. S. C. Hooker

One of the most famous of the amateur magicians was Dr. S. C. Hooker, who won international fame for his contributions to the development of the beet sugar industry. When Dr. Hooker died in 1935, he left to a small group of magician friends the secret of his most cherished illusion—a trick in which any card called for rose from a pack. There are scores of ways of doing the ancient "rising card" trick, but Dr. Hooker's version was, and is, as bewildering to expert magicians as to laymen. In one of the pictures on page eleven, Dr. Shirley L. Quimby is shown performing the famous trick.

The list includes, taking them more or less at random, physicians and dentists (the magic art was once part of the medical art and still has a special appeal to the doctors), lawyers, editors, financiers, educators, newspaper photographers, jewellers, policemen, publishers, postmasters, morticians, naval and army officers, aviators, motion picture actors. The art of magic, and no one knows why, seems to have more appeal to business and professional men than to men engaged in the mechanical arts. It may be that the dependence that magic places upon the well developed "gift of gab" may have something to do with it.

If you have a friend who collects postage stamps he delights in imparting to you the secrets of his hobby and counts it as a worthy deed if he can persuade you to invest in an album and to send for your first approval sheet. If he operates a woodworking shop in his basement he is not truly happy until you, too, have invested in a lathe and have called upon him for instruction in its operation. Magicians, even amateur magicians, are different. They are eager to show you their tricks but they profess no desire to convert you to their hobby. Requests for the secrets responsible for this or that miracle bring long and involved explanations which might just as well—for all of the information they convey—be brusque refusals. The fact is that magicians—those who belong to magicians' societies, at any rate—are bound by oath not to impart the secrets of their magic to those not of the craft. Among magicians the lowest of mortals is he who tricks and tells!

Training Of A Magician

How do magicians, amateur or professional, acquire their art? There is a belief among laymen that professional magicians learn their trade as apprentices to other magicians. That is, in fact, the case in the Far East but most Occidental professional wizards started as amateur magicians, their first tricks virtually self taught.

Simple mechanical tricks, found in a Christmas "magic box", introduced the average amateur magician to the art. The tricks, crude as they might be and badly performed as they probably were, won him applause of his relatives and friends, and set him to dreaming of success behind the footlights as a successor to Herrmann, Kellar, or Houdini. He acquired a textbook on magic and laboriously—and, not infrequently, incorrectly—taught himself the rudiments of the art. Journeys to shops in which magicians' properties are sold brought him into contact with other "boy magicians" with whom he exchanged secrets. Becoming more adept he attracted the attention of older amateurs or even professionals who corrected his errors.

When the youngster grows to manhood he usually finds his way into one of the societies of magicians. The magic club offers him three things—association with those whose interest in conjury is not less than his own, ample opportunity ot practice his art because these societies are expert in obtaining audiences for magic and the friendly criticism of those who are more advanced in the art than he. Magicians who are joiners are pledged not to disclose secrets to those outside the fold but they are free with their aid to those within it!

The training of a magician is somewhat arduous, in spite of a general impression that the secret is about all that there is to a trick. The amateur magician, in fact, must perform his sleight of hand quite as well as the professional. The magician, amateur or professional, takes a rabbit out of a hat. Obviously, he must have put it in without his artifice having been detected by the eagle eyed spectator. Anything short of perfection in this phase of the trick means that the secret movement will be detected—and there will be no mystery at all! The difference between the professional and amateur is merely this: the professional should be able to present the discovery of the rabbit in the headpiece in a way that will make the whole thing seem more surprising But that is a matter of acting skill rather than digital dexterity. There are plenty of magicians—amateur and professional—who are able to perform perfectly the most difficult of the sleights in the magicians' catalogue but who lack histrionic skill. Audiences sometimes think them clumsy conjurors but they are merely poor actors.

For magic is very largely acting. The magician, professed trickster, hopes to appear to spectators as if he had the magic powers that wizards of the middle ages seriously claimed After the rabbit gets into the hat and before it is disclosed the magician must, in many little ways and by many means, act so as to strengthen the conviction of the spectators that the hat is empty. To accomplish this, the magician makes use of various psychological facts, of knowledge of human processes of thought that magicians have been noting and collating for centuries. Some magician possibly discovered that if a hat, presumably empty, is held in a certain way the impression on the spectator will be that it is empty. If it is held in another way, even if it is empty, the spectator will have an impression that there is something in it!

Magicians call this phase of their art "misdirection." All through his tricks the magician must appear to be doing what he is not doing—and must appear not to do what he actually is doing. When he puts the rabbit into the hat the whole operation must be organized to seem to be merely a gesture—some perfectly natural movement that anyone not a magician would perform. It takes a deal of practice.

Sleights Of Hand

Sleight of hand is not a matter of a few dextrous movements called "palmistry" by the laymen but never by magicians. There are literally hundreds of 'sleights"—each of which requires its own brand of dexterity and the competent conjuror, even the amateur, must master most of them. Small boys shoot coins up their sleeves or hide them on the backs of their hands with bits of chewing gum but sleight of hand is no such simple matter. The magician can show both hands empty an instant before producing a handful of coins, a billiard ball or two, or ecen a pack of playing cards. There are so many ways of causing one card to change into another that magicians watching magicians are frequently at a loss to tell what sleights the performer is using.

To master these sleights is not a matter of attendance on a few lessons or lectures by an expert. There are long hours of practice, sometimes painful, while muscles are trained to do unfamiliar things. Magicians call this "mirror work" because most of this work is done with a reflected image to check progress. When a magician thinks he has mastered a new sleight—and there are new sleights to learn all of the time—he tries it out on his fellow magicians. If he can deceive them he knows that the trick is ready for an audience.

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

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DADA—"Gulistan."
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and snakes were there. They all lived together most amicably, a strange, friendship existing among them."

"What!" exclaimed Tom; "a friendship among animals and that too among animals of different kinds?"

"Why! that need not surprise you;" said Uncle John. "You must have read in books at least how a she-wolf reared Remus and Romulus, the founders of Rome. This shows that there is such a thing as a love strange and romantic.

"Now to continue the story" said uncle: "In one corner of the garden was a goose with its next door neighbour a pig. You needn't make a wry face to hear its name mentioned for it was of a distinguished species of German breed. In a rill close by lived a fresh-water snake. A unique friendship sprang up between these three.

"One day while swallowing his food greedily a bone stuck in the pig's throat. The goose was not able to help it. The more it tried to draw the bone with its brood bill the deeper it went. Seeing its efforts were of no use, the goose called the snake. The pig however objected foolishly to the snake's trying to draw the bone out with his mouth. So all that the poor snake could do was to insert its tail."

"Then?" said Tom.

"Well", continued Uncle John. "The snake was naturally very clumsy with his task. Its tail fumbled about a good deal. The pig got irritated and without meaning it closed its mouth with a terrible force."

"With the goose urging it to do so all the while, the pig tried his best to open his jaws, but he could not. His will power was not equal to the task; the muscles would not work, for the pig had begun to find snake's flesh very tasty indeed.

"The snake struggled and finally died. All that the pig could now do was to bite creature right into two. Now the pig had a bone in his throat and the snake's tail in his mouth!"

FILL IN THE GAPS.

(By S. P. Dave.)

(I) Speaking of man.

(II) ..... of cat, (mewing)

(III) ..... „ dog, (barking)

(IV) ..... „ sparrow, (Chirping)

(V) ..... „ owl, (hooting)

(VI) ..... „ ass, (braying)

(VII) ..... „ elephant (trumpeting)

(VIII) ..... „ lion, (roaring)

(IX) ..... „ snake, (hissing)

(X) ..... „ lightening, (thundering)

(XI) ..... „ lamb, (bleating)

(I) Surat is on the banks of ..... (TAPTI)

(II) Benaras is on the banks of ..... (GANGES).

(III) Broach „ „ „ „ „ ..... (NURBADA)

(IV) Agra „ „ „ „ „ ..... (JAMANA)

(V) Karachi „ „ „ „ „ ..... (INDUS)

(VI) Ahmedabad „ „ „ „ „ ..... (SABARMATI)

(VII) Allahabad „ „ „ „ „ ..... (GANGES)

"We are Happy"

"What's there?"

A LAUGHING GAME.

This is a very jolly game. First of all, all the players sit in a circle, and one throws a handkerchief up into the air.

Everybody must begin to laugh at once, and keep laughing until the handkerchief touches the ground. Then all must stop.

Anybody who laughs at the wrong time has to retire from the game. The winner is the last one left.

* * * *

CURIOUS FACTS.

The world's shortest railway, only one-third of a mile in length, is in the Vatican City, Rome.

Stamp collectors all over the world spend about Rs. 30,000,000 a year on their hobby.

So strong is the wing of a swan that a blow from it may break a man's leg.

To celebrate the twenty-second birthday of a cat, 300 guests were present at a banquet in a town in New York State.

High temperatures in factories are believed to increase the number of accidents.

There was no crown at the Coronation of King Henry III.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
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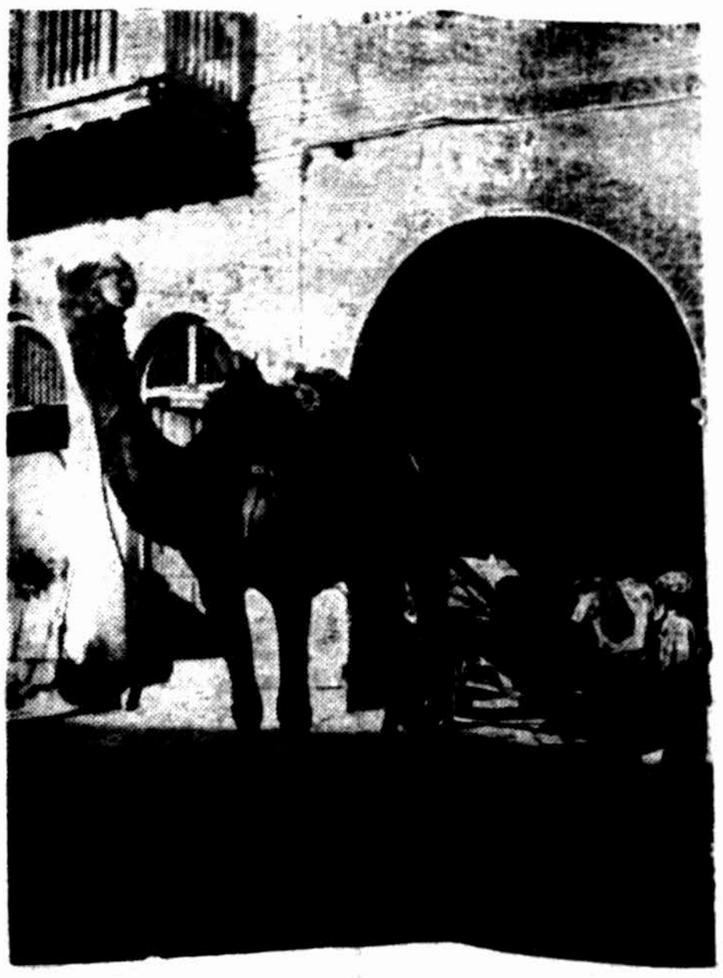

Load-carriers in water and on land.

I GO WEST

(Continued From Page 4)

lessly for the commentary—that half-hour of agony which is the B. B. C.'s idea of making the Derby interesting The false start, then back again, now, no, yes—they're off! Ears keenly following the commentary, the horses turning Tattenham Corner, the forecasts, the surprises, the result, the judge's decision. Then the silence and good-bye to all our plans. That night we dined at home. All three of us. Fifty Players kept us company, vanishing fast as the hours rolled on—hours of silence. It was a grim picture—that of three young men smoking, watching the rings of smoke they blew into the still air. Our sense of humour made us send a telegram of congratulations to the Aga Khan. It was addressed to him at the Ritz in London, and ran: "Best congratulations but put last Sulka shirt on Hairan kindly replace very wet." It was signed by all three and I wonder what the great sportsman thought of our crazy idea.

Even so, did the loss of a couple of pounds entitle us or anyone else to call it an "Indian" loss? That is how I felt, when I heard about the "Indian" victory, for of what benefit was it to the three hundred odd millions of India? Did they even know that the Aga Khan had won the Derby? And for that matter what was the Derby and who was the Aga Khan? What does he stand for and how many bags of rice did he represent? There is little doubt in my mind that the Aga Khan is better known in England than he is in India taken as a whole.

I do not say this in any derogatory sense, but I think I am right in saying that the name of the Aga Khan means nothing to the Indian masses. There he is merely the head of a small Khoja community—the spiritual head of a sect of people with no territorial jurisdiction. It is true that his ancestry can be traced to the Benefatimate Caliph of Egypt and through Ismail, the seventh Imam, to Fatima, the only daughter of the Prophet Mohammed, but what did all this mean to the millions that constituted the population of India?

The Aga Khan has always intrigued me, for it strikes me as paradoxical that a man who in his outlook on life has revealed a mind which is essentially Western, should in these times of highly strung nationalism be called upon to lead and represent the peoples of India. He led the delegation at the Round Table Conference and on several other occasions he has been India's representative No. 1. Why did he set the tune for the people of India, when the millions that are the people of India did not even know of his existence?

Nehru had made a smashing attack on the Aga Khan in his book. In his chapter on the Round Table Conference, he says: "It was fitting that in this assembly of vested interests—imperialist, feudal, financial, industrial, religious, communal—the leadership of the British Indian delegation should usually fall to the Aga Khan, who in his own person happened to combine all these interests in some degree. Closely associated as he has been with British Imperialism and the British ruling class for over a generation, residing chiefly in England, he could thoroughly appreciate and represent our rulers' interests and view-point. He would have been an able representative of Imperialist England at that Round Table Conference. The irony of it was that he was supposed to represent India."

Prompted chiefly by curiosity and fascinated as I have always been by the Aga Khan's personality, I wrote to him fairly recently and asked whether the idea of my writing his biography would appeal to him. I had had this on my mind for a long time, for I have felt that a biography of the Aga Khan should be written by one who like him was Indian by birth, and like him also was a Westerner in outlook. No Englishman, however brilliant, should be given this job, and I felt that the Aga Khan was far too busy a person ever to settle down to write his memoirs. Besides, and I must confess this thought did also cross my mind, to get the chance was for a young man of my years a break which one gets only once in a life time. But my luck did not break even, though the Aga Khan was most courteous in his reply. He put in modestly when he said that his life's work was not yet completed.

His answer made me think quite a lot. It was certainly a most excellent thing for a man in his position to say. It showed that he himself did not think that he had done everything that was in his power to do. But what was it he was aiming at? I wondered then whether in the autumn of his life he was making a last moment bid to associate himself with the masses of India. Was he intending to renounce all princely and earthly power and wealth and make his last great effort for the poor hungry millions? And I knew for certain that the people of India would rejoice if he did so, for they need a man of his ability and his world-wide connections much more than do the Turf clubs of England. That would be a real Indian victory—much more Indian than the victory of Bahram was. Time will reveal what was really on his mind, for I refuse to believe that his more recent election as President of the Assembly of the League of Nations and the throwing of a party that was reported to have cost five thousand pounds could possibly have been contemplated by him as the completion of a life's work.

The inclusion of the Aga Khan in a chapter on Poverty may seem somewhat out of place. But it is not so far fetched when you bear in mind the numerous occasions on which he has spoken as the authoritative spokesman of the people of India, and India is on the whole a very poor country. And it is even more justified when you bear in mind that a great percentage of people in this country believe that we are all like the Aga Khan, exceedingly rich, and that we have palaces in India even as the Joneses and the Smiths have their little suburban cottage on the hire-purchase system.

Being Broke

I have often complained of being broke and the few days preceding the next allowance have seemed very dreadful. These hard days are the spice of a student's life. Sometimes we have had a bit too much of this spice. I have gone to one particularly kind friend in these days of distress. The counterfoils of my old cheque-books can pay tribute to his name. Pay J. H.—— or order, they all said, though my Bank Manager nor anyone else ever knew the reason why. J. H.—— often wondered why he did it, cashing a post-dated cheque for me to tide me over a few days. He was no money-lender and all he got was the trouble of waiting for a week or ten days and then putting into his account the money that was all the time his. But no Indian student who has come to England can do without post-dating his cheques sometimes. But was that poverty? Could any of us who have seen the condition of the poor in India say that we were poor?

At the time of the Coronation, several Indian Maharajahs came to England. The registers of luxury hotels were full of them. What did they do? What have some of them ever done? It broke my heart when I heard that one of them had paid twenty-five pounds for a seat so that his servants who did not get that much pay in six months, could get a glimpse of the King. Money means nothing to these Indian Princes who come to Europe. Their European budgets often include items such as: "To English Secretary . . . . Pounds 500."

"To Mr. X—— to prevent scandal of being cited as co-respondent . . . . Pounds Two Thousand." I am afraid this form of blackmail is being a little overdone. As someone said of outraged virgins: "They would only lose half their heads, and carefully keep the other half to play the outraged woman with." But for every one case that is exposed, half a dozen are amicably settled. All that is necessary are a few adjustments in the budget and what are Ministers for if not to look after these trifling details of expenditure?

So it goes on, while the people of the States continue to live on the borderline of life and death. And now after all these years they brought in legislation to protect the Princes. It is known as the Princes' Protection Act. It speaks for itself.

What I say about the Princes does not apply to all. There are some very notable exceptions, for I believe that the States of Mysore and Baroda are beyond reproach, having at their helm the most excellent rulers. But how many others are there like the Maharajah of Mysore and the Gaekwar of Baroda, who have made the welfare of the people their first concern? How many are there who are half as cultured as these two orthodox old men? How many command the respect of their subjects as they do? These two and a few other Indian States are the few exceptions to the rule, and it seems a pity that in the future constitution of India provision has been made to safeguard these other crumbling petty monarchies, which have done us no good. Some of these puppet rulers exist only under the shadow of the British Raj, and they will continue so long as the British are there to give them that protection.

I have had occasion to watch from a distance and study the life which some of these young rulers lead. Their petty Highnesses are never awake or available before lunch, after which they sit down to a game of cards, surrounded by those who regard themselves as the members of the Court Circle. Sometime later in the afternoon the so-called Ministers arrive with a few papers for their petty Highnesses' consideration, which is a little formality in the routine of the day. So the evening comes and with it more food and more cards. Later still comes the chant of the singing girl to lull them to sleep or to awaken them to feel the urge of life—an urge which dies down the morning after

Petty Kingdoms

When speaking of the poverty of India, we must not overlook to mention those who have helped to make it a permanent feature of that country. For those petty kingdoms are the worst form of vested interests that exist, and in their struggle for existence these puppet kingdoms have sponged on the people over which their rule extends in order to drain every ounce of energy that there may be in the people.

No wonder then that at the Round Table Conferences the Princes were not too anxious to join the Federation and to allow themselves to be reviewed by the representatives of the people of India. The British regime has been their only salvation and they would rather that their abdication orders were signed by the Governor-General than by the Ministers who have been elected by the people of India. So it is that when the Viceroy is visiting an Indian State, no expense is spared to give the impression that the finances of the State are in perfect order, even though the entertainment may cripple the resources of the State. If the Viceroy is fond of 'shikar' then 'shikar' is provided for him, no matter what it costs and from where the prey is to be fetched. You don't seriously believe that those who on their retirement plaster their walls and cover their floors with beautiful skins, have really gone into the jungle and watched for days and waited for their prey? They have never given the animal a chance. They have shot it with its back to the wall, like catching mice in a trap and then dipping them in hot water while still in the trap. So too shikar is done in India between lunch and tea, a sort of excursion into His Highness's back-garden which has been ruffled quite a bit to

Continued On Page 53

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A GREAT EDITOR & MASTER-MIND

tions in Indian journalism. Time was when every Indian newspaper in the different parts of the country thought its staff incomplete unless it included one man who owed his training in the profession to B. G. Horniman. When he started the "Independent", Motilal Nehru invited Horniman to inaugurate his paper and to staff it entirely with his own men under the guidance of Syed Hossein. The "Hindustan Times", The "Hindu" "Outlook" and the "People" preferred G. S. Raghavan to many other competent journalists because he could boast of Horniman's training. For the "Indain Daily Telegraph", Pandit Motilal preferred Pothan Joseph for a similar reason. There is such a thing as Horniman traditions, and they have come to stay for good or evil.

Horniman And Professional Status

The professional journalist will ever be grateful to Horniman for one piece of service. Until Horniman's debut into Indian journalism, the journalist's lot was not one of happiness. He had often to be content with doles of patronage here and there. At best the newspaper reporter was just tolerated. Almost the first thing he did as Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" was to give the professional journalist a living wage. He was the first in this country to recognise the value of good and sufficient wages as an aid to efficiency and self-confidence. His was also the first Indian newspaper which paid for its contributions. If the newspaperman in Bombay can boast of a status which is yet the ideal of his contemporaries elsewhere. it ought to be borne in mind that it was Horniman who secured for him the status of which he is justly proud. Years ago, the late Sir Dinshaw Petit told me that, until he had come across Horniman, he used to treat journalists "as if they were gentlemen" but after he had known Horniman and the new traditions he brought along with him, he (Sir Dinshaw) treated journalists also as gentlemen. Nor is Horniman selfish in this respect. He insists on similar respect being accorded to everyone of his staff. If his staff is loyal to him it is because they know that the "governor," as he is affectionately called, will stand by them and for them and that there can be

(Continued from Page 3.)

no question of their interests being jeopardised for a mess of pottage.

Politics And Civic Life

It was Mrs. Besant's Home Rule Movement which drew Horniman into public life as an active politician. I must confess that I am rather partial to "The Hindu" traditions of editors keeping strictly aloof from active politics and political parties but even so it is difficult not to remember with gratitude the lessons taught us by Horniman in the field of constitutional struggle. Next to Mahomed Ali and Annie Besant, he ranks foremost as a determined fighter against the iniquitous Press Act. He organised the Press Association of India and as its President led a deputation to Lord Chemsford who, not being a politician, made some foolish remarks which were exposed by Horniman day after day until he was externed from our midst. The demonstration against Lord Willingdon on his retirement from the Bombay Governorate was Horniman's doing. Until then, we had thought that it was sedition not to present an address of farewell to an outgoing governor however unpopular he was. It was Horniman who opened our eyes to the unrecognised natural rights of the citizen. Essentially his outlook differs from that of Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhiji is modesty personified. Horniman is all assertion and does not allow the opponent much of a chance. There is nothing which will prevent Horniman from asserting his lawful civil rights. Look, for instance, at the marvellous way he employed to defeat the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy while returning to India in 1925. The orders of externment served on him by Lord Lloyd's Government were still in force. Technically of course, the order ceased to operate the moment he was out of Indian territories. But Whitehall would not give him a passport to proceed to India. So Horniman took out a passport to Ceylon. Because there was no passport between Ceylon and India, he quietly proceeded to India from Colombo. The vigilant police threatened him but he defied them and challenged them to arrest him if they dared: They did not dare. This process of fight for constitutional liberties is peculiarly English in character and scope. Vithalbhai Patel justly compared this action of Horniman to a clever and lawful defiance of a magisterial order by the late Charles Bradlaugh. A certain magistrate took it into his head that he must restrain Charles Bradlaugh from making any speeches within the limits of the municipal town of which he was a Magistrate. The meeting was to have been held on the beach. But the service of the order did not prevent Charles Bradlaugh from continuing the meeting. He declared his intention of going on with the meeting. People therefore crowded from surrounding towns and villages also. The Police was present in large numbers to effect his arrest but Charles Bradlaugh was one too clever for them. Hiring a country boat he took his stand on the boat on the sea (which was outside the municipal territory) and finished his speech to the mortification and discomfiture of the police and the magistracy. Perhaps, in the constitutional field we have yet to learn many a lesson from English History. It depends on our ambitions and our general political outlook.

Defender Of Editor's Rights

As an editor asserting the rights of the fourth estate, Horniman has few equals in the country. It is for the historian of the future to assess at their true values the various resignations by Horniman as editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" in defence of what he thought as the rights of the editor. Whatever one may say of other acts of his resignation, one will really marvel at his audacity in threatening a resignation when an Assistant Editor's Bill for six annas sanctioned by him was turned down by the Managing Director. But, radical and uncompromising though he appears to be, Horniman is never oblivious of the respect due to the employer of labour. While he, no doubt, guards his rights sacredly, he is not on that account indifferent to the proprietor's interests. Whatever is humanly possible is not spared to make the paper lively and readable. Horniman is eminently fitted to carry on the great traditions of English journalism in this country. An excellent journalist always with an eye for stories of human interest, he makes a resolute fight against what may be known as "Bookishness" in journalism. It has to be remembered that Horniman is in the editorial line, not for the sake of his health. He is chiefly there for the defence of individual and communal health.

A Mirror Of Politics And Public Life

Whatever else may be said of his professional career, it will be admitted that Horniman's journals are a true mirror of the political and other aspirations of the country at the time. He makes no attempt at clouding the issue. It is possible that he is constitutionally incapable of being a party advocate. He is essentially individualistic in his outlook. The critic may call this a failing in these days of party governments but a discussion of this aspect of Horniman's character is strictly beyond the purview of this brief sketch. Whatever his views and attitude on certain questions of the day, it will be admitted by his worst critics that one, who wants to have a complete idea of the aspirations, weaknesses and strengths of contemporary politics and politicians, can hardly afford to miss Horniman's paper. He is also the only British journalist in India, with the possible exception of Dr. Annie Besant, who has succeeded in casting off racial prejudice and making a sincere and successful attempt to understand and expound the Indian point of view. Perhaps because of this sincerity Horniman is boycotted as an outcast by his fellow Europeans in India. That, however, has endeared him all the more to Indians.

A Tenacious Man

Like all other great men, Horniman has his fads. He is a vegetarian and a very strict one at that. He spurns eggs and fish also. He is perhaps a stricter vegetarian than Bernard Shaw himself. Only the other day, a qualified doctor advised him to take some liver extract in order to overcome the weakness consequent on a recent fast. Horniman stoutly refused, his only ground being that he did not believe in animal food. He would not even allow liver extract to be injected into his body because he was no believer in injections! I had the temerity to suggest that he must take "makaradhwaja" the mineral compound of Hindu medical science. Because it was medicine he would not listen to my advice. He resolutely keeps liquor at arms' length although his dislike of liquor does not extend to its worshippers. Horniman is a naturalist just like Mahatma Gandhi. Perhaps, he is a trifle too particular also. For instance, he holds that salts are unnecessary for building human health. He thinks that vegetables have natural salt in them. One can very well realise his aversion for salted food but one will find it difficult to explain his wrath when he found that a sub-editor of his had the temerity to reproduce a paragraph from the "Lancet" or some other medical journal extolling the virtue of salt as an antiseptic! A believer in the efficacy of fast, he fasts very regularly, sometimes to the disadvantage of his own health. In this respect, he is more adamant than Gandhiji himself, Gandhiji himself occasionally listens to, and humours, a professional doctor. But Horniman is the despair of the physician. No doctor, who worships his profession as Horniman does his own, will care to act as Horniman's medical attendant. This tenacity of his is brought into bold relief in his relation to personalities. His loyalty to friends is proverbial. For instance, he would never allow an unkind word to be said of Mrs. Besant in his paper. I have heard it said that, even when he was opposed to her politics, Horniman wouldn't permit his staff to print a word of anti-Besant stuff. As a matter of fact, he once severely took to task one of his sub-editors for having criticised Mrs. Besant in an uncharitable vein. His friends are certainly free from his pungent satire. This personal loyalty is a trait which we in India have yet to cultivate.

A Great Man

If, as they say, "self-confidence is the first secret of success", then it must be admitted that Horniman is one of the most successful men in life. His self-confidence is in the nature of a commandment. He does not tolerate any complex either in himself or in his employees. Horniman is truly a great man. It has always been a regret with me that I have not had the pleasure and privilege of having worked with him in the professional field. Many of his assistants have testified to the fact that Horniman is worth sacrificing for. It is a great thing to inspire such feelings in one's employees. That perhaps is the chief cause contributing to Horniman's undoubted success as a professional journalist and editor of a newspaper.

I KNOW THE VALUE OF NASAL HYGIENE — THAT'S WHY MY PATIENTS USE
Mistol
AND AVOID COLDS AND GRIPPE
A few drops of soothing Mistol in each nostril cleanse the nose and throat and remove germ-carrying mucus. Keep the nasal passages healthy by using Mistol regularly, and you will avoid many contagious ailments that originate in the nose and throat.
USE MISTOL AND ENJOY NASAL HYGIENE

I GO WEST

(Continued From Page 51.)

make the setting a little realistic. And God help those in charge if the animal does not arrive on the spot at the appointed time.

The dumb millions watch all this happen. They never question the right of those who are their rulers, whether it is an Indian Prince or a British Government. The Indian will religiously follow anyone who is in power, and the 'status quo' carries with it a sanctity all its own.

We must bear this characteristic in mind in order to appreciate the effort of the Congress to establish mass contacts and to form organisations all over the country in order to instil in these dumb millions that fighting spirit which is essential if they want to find their way out of poverty, out of the maze of illiteracy in which they have wasted so many hundred years. The Congress plan aims at defeating the power of all vested interests whether it takes the shape of a ruling Prince or a group of industrial magnates, for with the coming of Nehru the efforts to shatter the force of Imperialism, to settle the communal problem, to raise the standard of education, to establish social services, to ameliorate poverty, and all other such efforts to make the people of India into a strong healthy independent nation must all be subservient to the one main effort to reorganise Society on an essentially economic basis. That was the answer of the Congress to all the problems of India. It was the one sensible answer to the problem of an essentially poor nation.

Akin to poverty is the problem of the Untouchables, which this religious worship of the 'status quo' makes it difficult to remove. Untouchability is the emanation of the caste system, which is originally based on the sort of work which those who were branded by caste did. Caste is only peculiar to the Hindoos, but as they constitute the majority of the population of India, caste has been associated with India as a whole.

At the head of this hierarchy of caste is the 'Brahmin.' He was the sole interpreter of religion to the people. Like the clergy in the England of the Reformation, it was an influential and cultured class. Later it began to crystallise itself into a community which within the larger Hindoo community wielded a great influence, and claimed the right to do so from father to son.

Caste

So Hindooism began to bisect itself into fragments. There sprung up the warrior class, known as the 'Rajputs'; the 'Bania,' who was the man of commerce or the money-lender; the 'Chamar,' whose trade was to make shoes: and the Dher or the sweeper, who by virtue of the dirty work he did, began to be regarded as the untouchable. Sanitation was quite unknown and it fell to the lot of a sect of Hindoos to clean the city, whether it was the slush and dirt of the streets or the baskets which contained the excreta of human beings. It was only natural that ordinary people were not anxious to mix with those of their countrymen whose whole life was spent in the drains. As they passed you in the streets you instinctively avoided them, and if you avoided the man who did the work it followed that you would avoid his wife who mixed with him and his children too. Later when the children grew up they followed in their father's footsteps, till after a few years a community sprang up from among which India picked its scavengers, its sweepers, and its lavatory attendants.

With the coming of sanitation, and the gradual spread of education this community which were now known as the Untouchables, resented being treated as lepers in their own country and by their own people. They were denied the right to enter the temples and to make their offering to the common God of all Hindooism. They claimed that in the eyes of God all men were equal, and that it was unfair that those who no longer did the work for which they were regarded as untouchable, should still be ostracised by Society because of the rigour of caste which had put a mark against these people and their descendants for all time. It then became an unjust prejudice, whose only justification was that it had existed before, exists now and must for ever exist.

With the coming of reforms and the grant of a measure of self-government to the people of India, the Untouchables also claimed to have themselves represented in the legislatures and the executives of their country. Their representatives asked for separate electorates, so as to assure a minimum of representation. They wanted to have a share in the Government of the country, for apart from the fact that caste had regarded them as untouchable, they were made to suffer poverty. Jobs were closed to them because the high caste Hindoo would refuse to have any dealings with them, and they seemed to be perpetually condemned to do the work their forefathers had done. In the economic readjustment of India, they would necessarily have to be considered.

But there have been two points of view expressed as to how to better their position. The official representatives of these condemned classes were not willing to trust anyone. They knew from experience what to expect from their own community, and they were sure that other communities would not interfere on their account. So that if the Government of the country was to pass into the hands of their fellow-countrymen, they wanted a guarantee that their position would be safeguarded. But others like Gandhi took a longer view. No doubt there was something to be said for special representation, but was it not making the Untouchables an ostracised section of India by reason of such special representation? And in this transference of power was it wise to begin the new epoch with distinction?

It is difficult to say which of these prevailing views will better the lot of these unfortunate people. Both views are equally sincere and quite contradictory, and there is no guarantee that either the one or the other will remove untouchability in India. So that within the struggle of India for freedom, has come the struggle of the Untouchables or the Harijans to free themselves from the servitude which had been imposed upon them by the larger Hindoo community.

The Problem

To Nehru there was only one answer to the Harijan problem, and that answer was to be found in the economic emancipation of the masses. That was the solution of all the problems of India—communal, social and political. In the India which he had planned, all people would eventually meet at one point—all people who had come from different places and by different routes. All he was concerned with was the eventual meeting of the peoples of India, and he wanted that they should all follow the same methods of travelling. The Harijans were therefore to have no special compartments in this train which was chartered to bring the masses to the Capital of Freedom.

But Gandhi was not satisfied with this peremptory answer to the greatest social problem of his country. He upheld the idea that separate electorates would do no good, but was the economic revolution going to free the Harijans of a disadvantage which had been imposed upon them purely by the bigotry of caste?

At the end of his dazzling political career, Gandhi made the most sensational pronouncement of his life, when he retired from the political arena to devote the rest of his life to the cause of those of his countrymen whom prejudice had denied the right of living fully in the land of their fathers. His 'ashram' was no longer to be the scene of momentous and historic decisions on important political questions. It was henceforward to be the forging house of the equality of men, for he wanted no stain left on that idea of freedom for which he had spent the greater part of his life fighting. There could be no freedom for India, until India was itself prepared to free those whose freedom it had encrusted. He had done the spadework and planted some of the seeds in what was one day to become the Garden of Eden, and now the master gardener had given over charge to the young apprentice to whom he had taught the art. So Nehru was incharge of the land, while Gandhi contented himself with wandering round the countryside picking the weeds wherever he saw them and plucking the roots of untouchability which had grafted themselves in the soil. It was touching to see the old man back on the land.

The response to the Mahatma's appeal on behalf of the Harijans was to be the true test of the nation. He had devoted his whole life to the cause of the Indian people. He had voiced their grievances, and had often gone on hunger-strike in order to be heard. He had taught them how to win their fight without bloodshed. He had trained a whole nation in the ways of non-violence, a creed which he so thoroughly perfected that authority in India found itself helpless to offer any resistance For what can a Government do when a whole nation is fighting against it with passive resistance? The revolutions of France and Russia had been of a different kind. They had paid heavily for their freedom, but the victory of the Indian people was with the very minimum loss of life.

All this he had done for India, and now in return he asked of that country to show its gratitude by giving freedom to the slaves of caste and by abolishing the inhuman caste distinctions which had denied a great many of their birthright. He asked that the temple gates be opened, so that at least in the house of God all men could be equal. In his 'Ashram' he tended to their needs, so that his followers could emulate his example. Gandhi knew that even an economic revolution could not break through the strong barrier of caste prejudice.

It is difficult at this stage of our national history to say what will become of the Harijans of India. Will they who have also struggled for the freedom of India ever enjoy fully the fruits of our victory? The wrath of God would fall too heavily on us if when the struggle was over we denied them their full share in that freedom which they had helped to bring about.

So poverty and prejudice became two of the greatest obstacles in the way of realising our ideas. But are our ideals the same as those of the generation that still dominates the destiny of India? The power of orthodoxy in spite of the attacks that have been made on it has not waned, and prejudice still predominates in spite of Gandhi. Perhaps there was something in what Nehru said. It is too early to tell. Some day we will realise that caste has done our country little good and that in the settlement of accounts we will have to pay for the poverty that we have neglected in this attempt to resurrect and save our national soul.

Some phases of this prejudice have struck me as brutally inhuman. I am told that on the Malabar Coast, which is somewhere in the South of India, and where the Nayar community is regarded as the privileged caste, life is almost unbearable for those who happen to belong to the depressed classes. If a Nayar is coming down the street, the wretched Untouchable must not cross his path, for that would be a grave insult, and it therefore falls to the lot of him who is banded to remove himself so as not to pollute the ground which the Nayar is to tread Then we begin to realise what prejudice means and what caste stands for in India, and when we find that orthodoxy and the Government are not too eager to see this destroyed, we appreciate the task that lies ahead.

(To be concluded on Sunday next.)

JWALA BANK, LIMITED

Head Office, AGRA.
Estd. 1923.

BRANCHES.

Agra—City.
Aligarh—City.
Allahabad—City.
Benares—City.
Bombay—New Queens Road.
Bangalore—South Parade.
Cawnpore—Meston Road.
Calcutta—Park Street.
Delhi—Chandni Chowk.
Dehra Dun—Mussoorie Road.
Ferozabad—City.
Jhansi—Civil Lines.
Kasganj—City.
Lucknow—Aminabad Park.
Mirzapur—Adjoining Courts.
Madras—Mount Road.
Nagpur—Kings Way.
Poona—East Street.
Patna—Frazar Road.

Capital Authorised	..	One Crore.
Capital Called For, and fully paid up		Six Lacs.
Assets	..	Thirty-three lacs, forty thousand.
Profits	..	Eighty-nine thousand.
Bad Debts	..	Nil.

RATE ON DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits. 24 months and 12 months, 4 per cent., and 3 per cent. p.a.; Savings Bank, withdrawable by cheque once a week, not exceeding Rs. 1,000, 2 1/2 per cent., p.a.; Current Accounts, interest 1 per cent. p.a. on monthly minimum balances of Rs. 500 and over.

SAFETY AND ADVANTAGES.

(1) Old established Bank; (2) Better Rate of interest on Deposits; (3) No Bad Debts left; (4) Cash Ratio 19 per cent. of Deposits; (5) The Chairman, himself, has laid out five lacs of his own; (6) Further five lacs in Life Policies for Reserves; (7) Making profits of about a lac yearly, after meeting all expenses, what more can be expected.

W. B. DAWSON
and
A. H. CHAMPION, General Manager. CAPT. P. K. BANERJEE, Directors. JWALA PRASAD, Banker. Chairman.

STAMP COLLECTORS' CORNER

(Continued From Page 42)

rates were so high that this procedure was indulged in with great frequency.

One day Sir Rowland Hill observed a servant girl refuse a letter because she lacked the shilling to pay for it. Feeling sorry for her, he advanced the money, then insisted that she open the letter for her message. With great reluctance she complied, only to reveal a blank sheet of paper as the contents of the envelope. The message had been conveyed by the outer covering.

Hill realized that a great source of revenue was available to the government for a workable postage system, and he went to work to evolve prepaid postage as we know it to-day. His ideas were so revolutionary that he had great difficulty in having them accented, but he won and the result was the beautiful and famous one-penny black, adorned with a profile of the youthful Queen Victoria. The stamp was issued on May 6th, 1840 and that, stamp collectors, was the beginning of your hobby.

From The Far North

A most attractive souvenir sheet has been issued by Iceland in commemoration of Leif Ericson. The sheet consists of three values, 30, 40 and 60 aur. The 60 aur is the center stamp and presents the portion of the globe in which Iceland, Greenland and the north coast of America appear. These are the territories to which Ericson came about the year 1000.

The 30a stamp appearing at the left of the sheet, is printed in red and bears a view of the Ericson statue, standing in Iceland's capital city of Reykjavik. This work was executed by A. Sterling-Calder, American sculptor, and was presented to the people of Iceland by the United States on the occasion of the millenary of the Icelandic Parliament in 1930. Another view of the statue is presented on the 40a, purple, value.

Iceland's coat of arms appears at the top center of the sheet and below that is the inscription "Leifr Eiricssons Day, 9 Oct. 1938." The inscription along the bottom reads "Leifr Eiricsson, Son of Iceland—Discoverer of Vinland."

Ericson, son of Eric the Red, introduced Christianity to Iceland, and is generally credited with the discovery of the continent of North America, which he named Vinland.

Scientists Again Honoured

It was on a Turkish stamp that Madame Curie made her philatelic debut, and now another Turkish stamp is scheduled to portray both her and her almost equally famous husband, Pierre Currie. The stamp, which is to appear soon, will be an anti-cancer semi-postal with a value of 12 1|2 pi plus 5 pi.

Stamps similar to the recent French item portraying the discoverers of radium are already scheduled for issue by all the French colonies, which will total quite a few postage stamps honduring the famous couple.

Vatican City Stamps

The International Congress of Christian Archaeology, held recently at Rome, has been commemorated by a six value stamp set issued by Vatican City. The two designs, making up the issue, present two views of the Catacombs, the subterranean galleries and caves which served the early Christians as a meeting place and cemetery. In times of persecution the catacombs also offered a place of refuge, as burial sites had the right of protection by law. They fell into disuse at the beginning of the fifth century and were completely forgotten for some 600 years, when excavation brought them to light.

The values and colours on the new stamps are: 5 centesimi brown, 10c orange, 25c green, 75c red, 80c violet and 1.25 lira blue.

Will Issue Own Stamps

A new stamp issuing entity will appear in next year's catalogue, for the Arctic Island of Greenland, second largest island in the world, is soon to have its own postage stamps. Heretofore, postage paper of Denmark has been used. The first postage of the new system will appear early in 1939. The initial issue will feature a portrait of King Christian X, present monarch of Denmark and another design will present a polar bear.

University Honoured

Universities seem to be looming large in current postage issues, and certainly no better subject could be selected for postal honour. The Domican Republic is issuing a four value stamp set to honour the 400th anniversary of the founding of the University of Santo Domingo. One design will serve all values, presenting the shield of the university with appropriate inscriptions. The values and colours are: 1|2 cent orange-yellow, 1c green, 3c purple and 7c blue.

Stamp Teasers

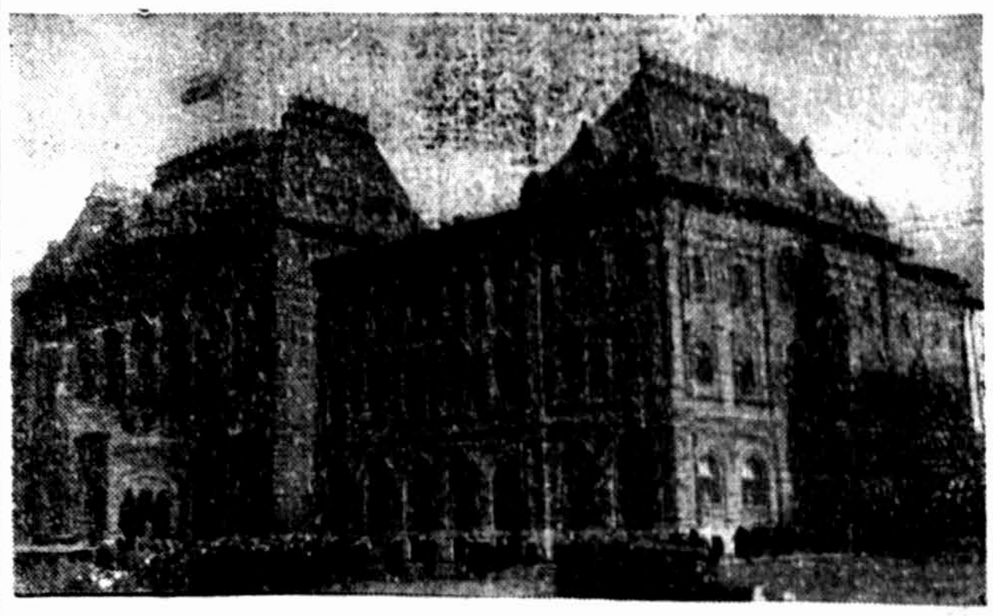
1. What stamp pictures a nation's ruler in a car guarded by soldiers?
2. The Battle of Atoleiros is famous in the annals of what country's history, and where will you find a stamp depicting it?
3. Who was Niels Henrik Abel, and what country has portrayed him on a stamp?
4. What stamp presents a sword, and bears the inscription, "To be drawn in the hour of need?"
5. What country has issued stamps in honour of salpeter?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. A falcon is pictured on a triangular stamp of Iceland issued in 1930.
2. The surcharge "self-government" is used on Maltese stamps of 1921.
3. New South Wales in 1897 issued what is probably the first stamp to aid tubercular patients.
4. On a 1930 stamp of Ecuador the four signs of the zodiac appear.
5. Alexandre Sabes Petitition, one time President of Haiti, appears on a 1904 stamp issue of that country.

(Copyright).

The only way to beat the high cost of living is to work at putting it down.



Everything written by Lenin and on Lenin in all languages and also collection of folk-songs on Lenin and paintings are housed in the Lenin Museum, Revolution Sq., Moscow.

Moscow Has A Plan

(Continued From Page 7.)

wooden buildings. In the years of Soviet power over 3,000 new big houses have been built. In 1938 alone Moscow will see 280 new houses. The workers' barracks, built by mill-owners and land-lords have been liquidated. These barracks are remodelled into clean, flats.

In old Moscow water supply was only in the centre of the city. The densely populated workers' suburbs had no water-supply. To-day water supply exceeds more than 8 times the water supply of pre-revolution Moscow.

Volga Canal

The greatest construction of the new epoch—the Moscow Volga canal has a favourable effect on the whole economy of the capital. Moscow is becoming a port. Now it is connected with three seas, Kaspian, Baltic and White Sea. It means such a huge reservoire of water for Moscow.

Prior to the Revolution the length of tram lines in Moscow was only 300 kilometers. There were 867 automobiles in the city, but 16,000 cabs in the city in summer and 20,000 in Winter. At present in Moscow there are scores of thousands automobiles and less than 100 cabs. Moscow has now 15,000 buses and 5,000 trolly buses. Twenty years ago Moscow had no taxi. To-day there are 4,200 taxis in the city.

Foreign specialists were pessimistic about Underground railway for Moscow. But Moscow now possess the most beautiful metro in the whole world.

Well, this gives some idea of Socialist Moscow!

A FASCINATING BOOK

(Continued from Page 11)

has to travel an uphill road, and transform itself by stages from Al-nafsul-ammarah (commanding self) to Al-nafsul-lawwamah (chiding self) and finally to Al-nafsul-mutmainnah (self in repose). Thus it is evident that underlying the almost infinite diversity in the expression of faith, there is a unity of aim and direction.

If, however, religion is to achieve success in this direction, then it is necessary to create a world opinion as to the fundamental unity of all the religions of the world and to learn wisdom and avoid the paths that had proved harmful in the past.

Sir S. Radhakrishnan rightly pointed out that organised religions suffer from theoretical unsoundness and practical inefficiency, and that religions which withdraw themselves from the scene of mankind's social agony do not appeal to men of sensibility.

Dr. P. K. Sen eloquently pleaded against slavery to doctrines and dogmas, a rigid autocratic priesthood, a steel frame where piety has become as sounding brass and tinkling cymbol without the love and charity which flow from true faith and fertilise every field of life—material, moral and spiritual. Religion properly understood and embraced is a dynamic power which travels through all fields of life, which really draws men together and makes for that family on earth to which we all look forward. Religion must solve the problem between the individual and the state, the individual and society and between nation and nation. True religion has to travel every sphere, whether it is that of material, social, political, international, or spiritual welfare. Dr. Sen traced the rise and work of Ram Mohan Roy, Maharshi Davendranath Tagore and Keshub Chunder Sen and said that the Brahmo Samaj took its stand on the basis of universal religion: "The vast universe is our cathedral. The pure heart is the truest pilgrimage. Truth everlasting is our scripture. Faith is the foundation of religion. Love is its quest and its crown. Unselfishness is the best form of asceticism."

It was in this mental, intellectual and spiritual atmosphere that Congress met The speeches, covering almost every shade of religious opinion, were of a high order, and by the introduction of discussion, evoked many interesting and useful expressions of opinion. Valuable as these discussions were, it is impossible to convey to the reader the extraordinary sense of Fellowship and Friendliness which the Congress evoked. The personal contacts made betwen the representatives of different religions, living under the same roof, exchanging ideas and sharing in common devotions, produced a deepening sense of the basic reality of the riligion to which each belonged.

The next Congress is proposed to be held immediately after Easter 1939, in the American university at Beirut in Syria.

Arthur Jackman, Secretary to the Congress, concludes this fascinating and ennobling book with the following earnest appeal; "If a few hundreds of people of such widely different faiths and cultures can meet and live together in such harmony, then why not thousand? and again thousands." To such an appeal, every heart must echo "Why not?". Much, however, remains to be done. The resources of the World Congress of Faiths, are limited, and it needs all the help it can get. In person or with money, may all who are with it—in such a noble cause who can hold back—come to its aid. All good forces must combine, as Gandhiji says, to offer "truly religious resistance against the godless fury of dehumanised man". The book under review makes the way easy for such resistance.

N. H. P.

A Darling Nursery

For Next To Nothing

Who couldn't have a story book nursery for his little majesty with a royal budget to tap? But what about all the babies who are every bit as nice as princes and princesses . . . . but whose exchequers are far from regal?

"Well," writes G. L. "I've fixed up the outset nursery in town,—and I've spent next to nothing. I got one of those new crepe paper patterns printed with a jolly circus parade design—I got enough to run all around the baby's room and pasted it on the wall like a wall paper border running horizontally just above the baseboard.

"I did some experimenting with paste before I started and figured out the best way by the trial and error method. I'll pass on my tips to save somebody else from getting paste in her hair!"

With The Gamble

"You use regular prepared wall paper paste—it doesn't lump like home-made paste and just costs around fifteen cents a pound, so it's worth the gamble. It can be

Crepe paper makes a jaunty wall paper border above the baseboard of a nursery.

used with hot or cold water. But here's the trick—put the paste on the wall instead of on the paper! The reason for this is that this paper is thin and is so apt to tear when you pick up the wet sheets, whereas you can handle it beautifully if you put the paste on the wall. If you still find it difficult, cut the strips in smaller panels so you won't have such big pieces to hold. The horizontal seams won't show enough to hurt.

"My little boy is just carried away with his room. The rest of the walls are white and the furniture (all old) is painted white with red trim. The floor is varnished and bare and the chairs are slip covered in plain red. For a bedspread, I've made a quilt with appliqued designs of circus animals.

"Everybody thinks it's a darling room, and so do I—even if it is bragging to say so."

Thanks, G. L. for a very good idea. We're passing it on to our readers because we think a lot of them will want to copy it. We have some nursery ideas, too, that are fun to work out because they don't cost anything.

(COPYRIGHT)

TRAINING THE DOG

(Continued from Page 12)

of this or that to the dog—nothing is as annoying to guests than the persistent demands of a dog for food. Train the dog to greet guests with a wag of the tail, but discourage any exuberant jumps and the like. Some folks like that sort of thing, but there are still those who, if they don't care about their clothes, do get frightened when a strange dog, no matter how friendly, bounces upon them in welcome.

Hither And Thither

If the dog is the sort that sheds hairs hither and thither, try using a damp cloth to pick up the hairs from the rugs before sweeping. And, to save the upholstery, don't allow the dog to jump up on furniture of any sort, particularly beds or couches. If the dog is fed in the kitchen, remember to place a piece of newspaper or waste paper under his dish; after he has finished, you can throw the paper away and not worry about cleaning up the linoleum.

Dogs are like babies—and they need to be trained about as much as a baby does. This training is difficult and sometimes tedious, but you and the dog will be happier once the ideas sink in.

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THE MARRIED ONE

(With Apologies to A. E. Housman).

Now the bridegrom laughs and smiles
Ensnared at last by woman's wiles;
He'll fare ill, tho' well fare a
Get tied, friend, and you must die.

A year has past, had he but stayed
A single lad, to bachelor's trade,
Was he content with Mums and Dad,
He'd not have been lost, poor lad.

Then he could have laughed, perhaps,
At blighted hopes of other chaps;
N'er sighed for woes his own.
Had he but left all maids alone.

Now, you see he's tired of love.
No more "My dear, my own, my dove"!
'Tis no use now to fret and curse
She was better then, but now she's worse.

She flies at him, aye; right and left,
Of life's sweet joys, he's now bereft;
Ever's the same the luck they prove
Who get tied by pleas of love.

All he does is sit and gaze,
And think of joys of other days;
He might have made a shrewder end:
Had he but kept her just a friend.

See him lads, and save your fate
It's no joke to take a mate,
You'll fare ill, tho' well fare I:
Who takes a wife must learn to die.

—EDWIN MENDONCA.

sanely. Remember your daily duties require energy and you must meet that need. Just give yourself time to reduce and be persistent in your routine, and before you expect it your figure will be vastly improved!

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BEAUTY AND YOU

(Continued From Page 15)

versation. She is also the one to call back if the telephone conversation is disconnected."

"All personal belongings such as make-up kits, compacts, etc., should be kept out of sight. Do your touching up in the powder room."

"If you are in a dignified office never appear without stockings. It is not only bad form but your legs look better when clad!"

"Don't keep other employees from doing their work by telling them about your personal doings. Night-before reminiscences are for lunch-time chatter."

"The top of your desk should contain only the essentials for one's immediate work. Cluttered desks speak of sloppy work."

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How Overweights May Eat Their Way To Slimness

Always Leave The Table Hungry—But Not Too Hungry

One good rule for overweights to follow is this—always leave the table hungry. Not too hungry, but wishing you could eat a second helping!

But there are other things to consider too. This problem of reducing is a serious one. I for one, do not advocate strenuous diets no matter what your weight. I do recommend exercise and cold showers.

Personally, I wish you would go to a reliable physician and get a slimming diet written out for you. But if you will not, and are in good health, then I can suggest certain foods for you to eat and certain foods for you not to eat. Here are general rules:

Overweights who wish to reduce should eat from 1,200 to 1,500 calories a day (Depending upon size, age, activity).

Two pounds loss of weight per week is sufficient.

FOODS YOU MAY EAT

Skimmed milk or buttermilk, eggs, citrus fruits or tomato juice, raw vegetabble and fruit salads, cooked green vegetables, lean meat or fish; some butter and a spec of sugar each day. Lemon juice every day; from one to three lemons. Stewed fruits for desserts. Coffee and tea without cream.

FOODS YOU SHOULD NOT EAT

Fatty meats, cream, rich sauces or desserts; hot breads or muffins; refined cereals; alcohol. Butter in large quantities, potatoes, rich milk, cheese, cakes or pastries.

It is possible to have appetizing meals from this prescribed menu. If you are hungry between meals, chew a raw carrot or drink a cup of tea without sugar.

DO NOT IGNORE EXERCISE

As the cause for overweight is frequently too little exercise and too much to eat, daily exercise is most necessary for refashioning your figure. Walking, or out-of-door games are very desirable as they not only stimulate your blood circulation (which is good) but they also tend to burn up energy which otherwise would settle into excess weight.

NO QUICK CURES

Reducing drugs and methods which assure rapid slimming should not be considered. Lose your extra pounds slowly, and

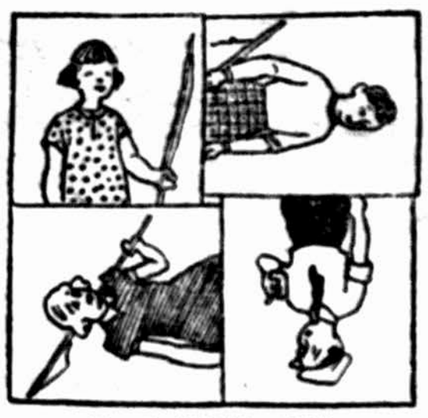
SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

HIDING THE FISH: Interlock the four cards in the form of a square, as shown in the accompanying diagram, so that the upper portion of each of the four children hides the fish carried by another.

The Mysterious Warning: Read the letters backwards. There are no spaces between words. The spacing in the cipher is for the purpose of disguising the message. The solution is: "Could you loan me ten dollars till pay day? I have to meet an instalment on my car."

Pictorial Arithmetic: The territory is RHODESIA. The names of the objects, in the order in which they occur, are: Torch, Pane, Top, Hod, Cane, Asp, Hasp, Beast, Bat, Tiara, Pear, Trap, Ear.

Three Minute Poser: Ida can expect to receive 2/9 of a pie. If ⅙ or 8/12 of a pie is represented by 1/6 of a pie, 1/12 of a pie would be represented by 1/18 of a pie, and ⅙ or 4/12 of a pie would be represented by 4/18 or 2/9 of a pie.



How the Fish Were Hidden

Warbled Word-Change: The word-change is made up of these words: GIRL, Gird, Bird, Bind, Band, Sand, SANG, Sane, Sale, Sole, SOLO.

Solution to Birthday Cake Puzzle

Puzzlistic Birthday Cake: As one of the accompanying diagrams shows, the girl's name was DORIS. The arrows indicate the letters of her name as traced in the frosting on the birthday cake.

Page Problem: The sidewalk was 69½ feet long. Since the sidewalk was less than one hundred feet in length, there must have been less than two hundred panels in it, and the half-way panel on which the boys fell must be less than one hundred from the start. This half-way panel is the thirty-fifth or the seventieth one as it is divisible by both five and seven. It cannot be thirty-five as the panel before it is not divisible by three as it would have to be to have Mary land on it. Therefore the panel of disaster is the seventieth one from the start and as it is the center panel of the course there must be 69 panels on each side of it. Thus there are 139 panels in the sidewalk and at six inches each, the sidewalk would measure 69½ ft. in length.

The customer breezed into the haberdashery shop, and picked out a tie.

"How much?" he asked.

"Ten and sixpence," replied the assistant.

"Ten and sixpence!" echoed the customer. "Why, that's highway robbery. I could buy a pair of shoes for that money."

The assistant shrugged.

"I know," he replied "but wouldn't you look funny wearing a pair of shoes round your neck!"

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Darling, would you love me if I had only one eye?"

"Why no, dear. What a thing to say!"

"Very well, then, let me carry that umbrella."

* * * *

A woman entered a bachelor's shop with her little daughter. Some tripe was displayed on the counter, and the little girl asked what it was.

"Tripe," replied the mother.

"That's funny," said the child, "daddy says that's what we get over the radio."

* * * *

The fellow had just got back from Hollywood. He had been dazzled by the display of glamor and greatness in the movie colony.

"Everything is done on a tremendous scale." he related to friends. "I attended dinner at a movie producer's house one evening. and, instead of using finger-bowls at the end of the meal. all the guests took showers!"

* * * *

The president of the school board, being of a conscientious nature, made it a point to visit all the schoolrooms frequently. In each room he would make a little talk in an effort to interest the children in the everyday things of life.

On one such occasion, he was telling them of the blacksmith, "And what kind of arm has the blacksmith?" he asked.

"Big!" shouted the children.

"And why is the blacksmith's arm bigger than mine?"

"He works!" came the chorus reply.

* * * *

"Doctor, how long do you think it will take me to recover from this accident?"

"Do you mean physically or financially?"

* * * *

Magistrate: "Where were you born?"

Prisoner: "East End."

Magistrate: "Were you brought up there?"

Prisoner: "Lumme, sir, dozens of times."

* * * *

The mathematics master noticed that one of his pupils was day-dreaming, and not following his work on the blackboard. To recall his attention he said sharply:

"Board, Jenkins, board!"

The boy, startled, looked up

"Yes, sir, very!" came the reply.

* * * *

Father (to infant son sucking his thumb): "Hey, son! Don't do that. You may need it when you get old enough to travel!"

* * * *

Interviewer: "What have you to say about anonymous letters?"

Professor: "They're stupid! I read them but I never answer them."

* * * *

"Did that star football player graduate last year?"

"No, he renewed his contract for another year."

* * * *

Farmer: "Don't you see the sign 'Private, No Fishing Allowed'?"

Fisherman: "I never read anything marked 'Private'."

* * * *

"What's your husband's business?"

"Contractor."

"What line?"

"Debts."

* * * *

Teacher (to pupil entering class late) "When were you born?"

Pupil: "April 2."

Teacher: "Late again!"

"Well, and 'ow do you like your new neighbour, Mrs. 'Opkins?" said one Cockney woman to another

"Oh it's all right but she's 'aughty, and if there's one thing I do 'ate, its 'aught.

* * * *

A faddy little woman had worried a seaside grocer over trifles at the busiest time of the day, and at last he had managed to satisfy her.

"Do you know, Mr Meek, when I came into your shop I had a dreadful headache. I've quite lost it now."

"Don't worry, madam," said the distracted grocer. "It's not lost; I've got it."

* * * *

"I'm all out of sorts. The doctor said the only way to cure my rheumatism was to keep away from all dampness."

"What's so tough about that?"

"You don't know how silly it makes me feel to sit in an empty bathtub and go over myself with a vacuum cleaner."

* * * *

Employer: "Did you put that note where it would attract Mr. Smith's attention?"

Office Boy: "Yes; I stuck a pin through it and put it on his chair."

One Sunday morning the minister found Farmer Jones pottering about in his garden.

"Do you know which commandment you are breaking by working on the Sabbath?" he said.

"No," replied the farmer, "but can you tell me how many furrows I could get in this piece o' land?"

"No," said the minister.

"Ah, weel," beamed the farmer, "it just shows ye it's each man tae his ain trade.

* * * *

A little girl was carrying home some eggs, and dropped them.

"Did you break any?" asked her mother.

"No," said the child, "but the shells came off some of them."

* * * *

Macpherson had bought a safety-razor blade for a penny, but could not make any impression on his beard. Taking it back, he said to the shopkeeper: "Oh, Sandy, ye ken that razor blade I bought off ye?"

"Aye, I remember. It's the latest blade on the market."

"Well, ye want to try 'em anither time afore ye recommends 'em."

"Try 'em? Mon, I've used that self-same blade for a month an' niver had any trouble wi' it."

The young man, walking along a fashionable shopping street in a large town, was attracted by the display in the window of a fruiterer's shop. Especially he was taken by an enormous peach which was given the position of honour in the middle of the window.

Thinking that the peach would make a nice present for his sweetheart, the man went into the shop and asked the price.

"Seven-and-sixpence, sir," they told him.

Astounded, he finally decided that he did want the peach and handed over a ten-shilling note.

He was about to leave the shop with his purchase when the assistant called to him.

"You've forgotten your change, sir," said the man, holding out half-a-crown.

"That's all right," came the reply. "I trod on a grape as I came in."

* * * *

A young man who had got his degree was looking for a job. Entering an office he asked to see the manager, and while waiting he said to the office-boy, "Do you suppose there's any opening here for a University graduate?"

"Well, there will be," was the reply, "if the boss doesn't raise my salary to ten shillings a week by to-morrow."

Professor Mahesh Prasad Bajpai, well-known Geologist, who was killed due to an accidental fall from a height of 400 feet in the hills near Lachhman Jhula, Rishikesh, while carrying on a mineralogical survey for the U. P. Government, is seen standing second from left in the photo at the left. Doctor V. S. Dubey, the leader of the expedition, is seen sitting first from right. Photo at the right is a close-up of Mr. Bajpai. His death is widely mourned on account of important research work done by him. Mr. Bajpai discovered large deposits of mica in Bihar last year and made several other important discoveries.

Our Humorist At Large

"I don't care whether she loves you or not."

"Jenkins, do tell me, did you get that hedge by planting bird seed?"

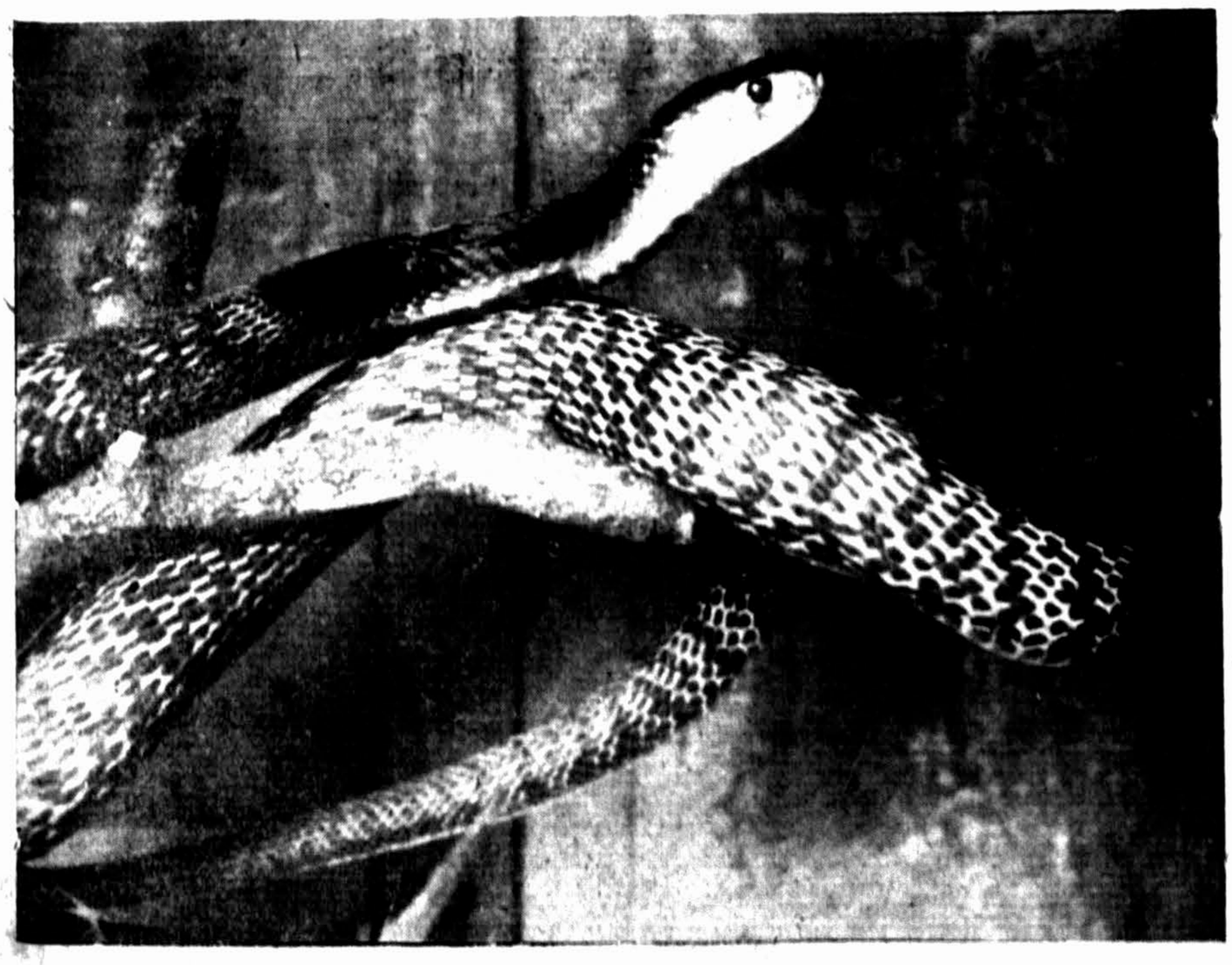
"This will fix those blinking bloodhounds!"

Pilgrims coming down the well-paved but slippery track in "dholis" from the sacred Trimbak Hills, near Nasik.

Maori Maidens.

(Through courtesy of New Zealand Government Tourist Dept).

Drawn up in front of the statue in Budapest's Tozsde Square, which represents Hungary's lost territories, these members of a youth movement bear placards with the names of Czecho-slovakian towns which were formerly Hungarian. Each town is preceded by the words "Everything Back".



A Cobra at rest after his dinner. Note the swollen stomach.

(Photo by K. S. Karandi).

Buddhist temple in Anda-mans used by the Phoongi-convicts of Burma.

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